The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTR.

FRED KURTZ. . Editor.

In Huntingdon county all licenses were refused last week, and the drouth is great.

Huntingdon county has two associate judges who are "bigger men" than president judge Furst.

Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, of Woman's bank fame, has absconded with $50,000 of the depositors' money. The bank was a Boston institution and likely Sarah has gone over to Canada to see the rest of 'em.

France had a touch of it too. A cable gram of 17 says: Heavy snowstorms and bitterly cold weather are prevailing in the northern and eastern portions of France. The farmers are despairing on account of the unprecedented severity of the weather.

By reports from Berks county it is estimated that the indications for the growing wheat and rye show a decrease of 30 per cent. in comparison with the average condition at the same period last year. Much of this decrease has been causedby the severe weather which prevailed at times when the fields were bare of snow.

Judge Furst's position in the Huntingdon license question, is a sound one. He understands it as his duty to interpret law as it reads, and not to make law as he thinks it should be. Judge Furst himself is opposed to licenses, but upon the bench he accepts the law as it stands upon the statute books and can not see it his duty to annul it to suit his own views upon the temperance question. This position can not be successfully assailed.

A curious strike has been inaugurated at Menasha, Wis. The girls working in the woollen mills at that place have quit work because the proprietor had a coat of paint put on the windows facing the street. The paint intercepts the view and prevents the girl workers from seeing the passers by and the daily panorama of the busy street. The strikers refuse to resume work until the paint is removed. Now let the men strike and refuse to "resume" until the girls remove the paint from their cheeks.

Emigration from Europe to this country is booming. A telegram from Queenstown says the arrivals there of emigrants on their way to the United States are at present enormous. The railways are running special trains to accommodate this class of travel The number of emigrants now awaiting steamers to carry them to their destinations is already greater than can be housed in the hotels and lodging-houses, and many are camping in the streets.

The Knights of Labor convention at Harrisburg pronounces strongly against Cooper and Rutan's caucus railroad bill, as a piece of fraud and deception that was never calculated or intended to give relief or enforce the constitutional mandate. The convention also indorsed twenty-four labor bills pending, including the Billingsley pipe bill. The convention acted with commendable moderation and before adjourning on Saturday designated three sentinels to stand guard at Harrisburg and report just how the members vote on the measures the Knights have indorsed or condemned. There is to be a little blacklisting done.

A bill reducing the legal profits of the Standard Oil Company has passed the lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature. If the bill becomes a law it will cut down the profits of the company about $4,000,000 per annum. This looks like rank insubordination and a seditious protest against the divine right of monopoly. In the mean time the Standard Oil agents will take prompt action to kill the measure before it gets any further, while all the necromancy of the lobby will put in motion to reduce the recalcitrant legislators to a state of loyalty and submission.

In Huntingdon county no licenses were granted last week. Judge Furst was in favor of granting license to the Lester, and a few other hotels, and refusing all others. In this he was overruled by the associates, who said if the two were licensed the rest should be licensed also—all or none. Hence all licenses went over board for Huntingdon county

The decision was made by the two associate judges and President Judge Furst who was disposed to grant five or six, and filed a lengthy dissenting opinion. The associate judges and the president judge are prominent temperance men, and while the former will not grant a license on moral grounds, the latter believes it his duty to grant when the applicants come within the requirements of the law. The causes will be appealed to the supreme court.

THE NEW COERCION BILL.

It is evident that the Salisbury Government has invited disaster upon itself and the country in its endorsement of Mr. Balfour's Irish Crimes Bill. The revolt against the measure is spreading and increasing in strength every day, and the probability is that if the bill is passed in its original form it will alienate from the Government many who have upheld its course in Ireland up to this point. Many who are compelled to distrust the policy of Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell with respect to the government of Ireland, are ready to admit that the Crimes Bill is altogether too drastic a measure and wholly unjustifiable at this stage of the struggle. To state that the bill has caused intense feeling in Great Britain is a mild characterization of the true state of affairs. Ever since Mr. Balfour stood up in the House of Commons and explained its provisions, so that the full intent of the measure was understood, the country has been ringing with protests against it. The provision of the bill which excites the bitterest opposition is that giving the Government power to change the venue of trials from Ireland to England. This provision has awakened such a storm of fierce denunciation from all quarters that the Government, it is said, has already decided to abandon it. The proposal to bring Irishmen accused of crime to England to be tried, is too monstrous a perversion of justice to be thought of for a moment with anything like calmness.

It is hardly within belief that the Salisbury government seriously intends to force this Crimes Act upon the country. It can only do so at the risk of reviving the worst horrors of the long feud between the English and Irish races. It will exasperate and madden the Irish Nationalists and their sympathizers the world over and will destroy all hopes of compromise or reconciliation. We are not among those who lay all the blame for the condition of affairs in Ireland on the English government, neither do we believe that the Irish people are prepared for self-government in any large degree, but it does not follow that we must endorse what is palpably wrong, unjust and every way indefensible. If there ever was a time in the history of the Irish struggle when such a measure as this Crimes Bill had an excuse for being, that time has passed. Its passage now would be an act of stupendous folly and its enforcement a crime.

There should be no patching of the state capital building—it would only mean the making of a useless hole in the state treasury. If there is to be no new capitol now, then we are opposed to a state crazy quilt. We have great reverence for the old structure, it leads one back to the days of the buck-shot war, to the day when the Democracy insisted that a Democratic legislature should elect a Democratic U. S. Senator in spite of Simon's barl, resulting in the election of Buckalew, and other happenings in the history of the Democratic and the Whig parties—locofoco and anti-mason and the like.

No, no; don't patch it; if the old shanty isn't good enough, then give us a new one.

Says a Spring township Republican to a Milesburg Democrat the other day: "We Republicans were in hopes you Democrats would be blind enough to put your Bohemian oats man on the ticket, then we'd have had you right, you never would have touched bottom with the Bohemian sin to answer for." "Guess we were cute enough for you rads," said the Milesburg Democrat, "we saw the point, and we took devilish good care that you rads wouldn't get the bead on, and we didn't take any Bohemian in ours."

Just the situation.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

In the House of Commons, in London, there was high old time on the 15th. Sir Saunderson, Conservative, said the National league was supported mainly by criminals, dynamiters and murderers across the Atlantic and charged the gentlemen of the opposition with associating with men whom they know to be murderers. Healy responded, saying that if Saunderson referred to him, he had no hesitation in calling him a liar. Healy declined to withdraw the expression. The speaker thereupon named him, and a motion was made that Mr. Healy be suspended. Mr. Redmond jumped up and said, "I say he is a liar, too," The motion to suspend was carried. Mr. Healy walked out of the house applauded by the Parnellites Mr. Saunderson attempted to resume his speech, but was interrupted by Seaton who shouted, "I say you are a wilful and cowardly liar. If I had only met you out side of this house I would thrash you within an inch of your life." After this scene there was great confusion and the speaker called upon both members to withdraw their offensive remarks, which they did.

We have arranged for special features for our weekly issues, and this week furnish the Inter-state Commerce act in full. This act is receiving great attention all over the country, hence this copy of the Reporter is worth preserving for reference. We also give another sermon by Talmage, which will be read with profit by all. We will continue to furnish this eminent preacher's sermons as long as we find them acceptable to our readers. This matter puts us to considerable extra expense, as it is furnished by our special direction, but expect to be repaid in the additional value and interest it adds to the Reporter.

——Men's plow shoes, $1 15, $1.25 $1.50, $1.75 up to the best. LYON & Co.

——The largest stock of dress goods, clothing, boots and shoes, ever brought to Bellefonte. LYON & Co.

——For tricotes, ottomans and canvass cloths in all colors, visit Lyon & Co.

——For black silk and moire and striped velvet to match all colored dress goods, be sure to call on Lyon & Co.

—Pink-eye is around bothering people's peepers.

—Wagner Geise has taken the agency for a handsome family Bible and "The World's Wonders," both first class works.

—Father Tobias is still quite low,

——Miss Gertrude Fry, of Lewisburg, has the thanks of the editor and family for handsome invitation cards, to graduation exercises of Lewisburg High School May 6, class '87. Miss Gertie is one of the brightest young ladies in the class.

——Soon you'll hear lots of "fellers" talk base ball who don't know any thing else unless it's smoking cigarette.

——Tuesday the sun came out smiling and was too much for the snow that fell the day before, it went into slush under his warm and genial rays. Well, what business has a snow to be nosing around this time of the year anyhow?

—The northern conference of the Central Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran church will be held in the brick church in Penn Hall, Centre county, in May.

The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The revenue steamer Bear is being fitted out at San Francisco for a cruise in the Arctic Ocean. She will start early in May. It is expected that she will carry instructions to the Treasury agents stationed on the seal islands for the better protection of the seal fisheries from foreign encroachment. The question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the waters surrounding the islands, beyond the three mile limit, has been under consideration at several cabinet meetings, but so far as known has not yet been determined to the satisfaction of the departments most directly concerced—the state and treasury. The officers of the Bear will be charged with the execution of the policy decided upon.

FACT AND RUMOR.

AN Ionia (Mich.) man owns a turkey which has been trained to draw a sled.

AN Oregon huntress, Mrs. Lillie Prok, of Olalla, has killed seven bears this winter.

A DIAMOND weighing a carat and a half was recently found in a gravel mine in California.

MISS ELIZABETH ATKINSON, who recently died in Burlington, N. J., aged ninety-eight years, had not been out of her room for eighteen years.

A YEARLING calf harnessed to a good-sized hand-sled, and trained so that it will obey every command of its driver, is one of the attractions at Sioux City, Ia.

A CITIZEN of North Strahave, Pa., has an excellent set of teeth, all double, with which he can easily, it is said, crack a walnut, bite a two-penny nail in two, or lift a quarter of beef.

WHISTLING is very much in demand in Boston. A certain pretty girl who is said to have "a charming mouth for whistling" is making rather a good little income whistling for private parties.

MR. KINCH KITCHEN has attained an enviable notoriety among his neighbors near Talapoosa, Fla., because fifteen years ago he swore off from getting mad, and has kept his resolution from that day till this.

IN the county clerk's office in Salem, Cal., is the following certificate: "February 12 1879 this is to surtfy that I Mary English is willen for Nancy English to git marid I being hir Mother. Mary English."

A MAINE newspaper wants its readers to believe that a citizen of that State has split a hurricane. Seeing it coming straight toward his barn he took two boards, and, holding them with his best hold before the barn, the ends together so that they formed a sort of wedge, he spread the hurricane apart, so that it only took off two corners of the barn.

A FARMER living near Quincy, Ill., says that while feeding his chickens one morning recently four wild geese came flying toward his barnyard, and after circling above him several times lit among the fowls. He caught one of them, whereupon the others attacked him viciously, but he managed to secure a second one, and to drive off the other two.

A FRENCH physician, who holds that groaning and crying are operations by which nature allays anguish, tells of a man who reduced his pulse from 126 to 60 in the course of a few hours by giving full vent to his emotion. If people are unhappy about any thing, he advises them to go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud boo-hoo.

FARMER REDMOND, near Sturgeon, Mo., owned a hog that was afflicted with inability to breathe through its nose, so he trained it to carry a cob in its mouth to keep its jaws open so that it could breathe. For the past four years the hog has been going around with a cob. When it wanted to eat it laid down its cob, and when it got through picked it up again.

IN 1863 William Cooper, of Yell County, Ark., enlisted in the Southern army. In 1863 he was captured and sent to Illinois. He escaped and went back to Yell County, but could not find his wife. Then he became a tramp until a few days ago, when he found his wife at Shiloh, Ark. She had married and buried two husbands and separated from a third, and was mighty glad to see William.

PROSECUTING THE ROBBERS.

Difficulty Encountered in Fixing Guilt Upon Parties Known to be Guilty.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 15.—The latest developments of the Panhandle robbery case are of a somewhat startling nature. It is becoming evident that the prosecution will find it difficult to make out cases against a large number of the men under arrest, and that suits against the company for damages will be the result.

The intention of the company to prosecute vigorously is shown by the fact that several of the prisoners have been promised immunity and that the charges against them will be dropped in consideration of their giving information necessary to the company in the prosecution of her cases.

Among those who have taken advantage of the company's proposition is C. Longacre, to whose capture was attached special importance as a ringleader, and against whom twenty-seven charges were preferred. His bail had been fixed at $7,500. In consideration of a confession he was released on $1,000 bail. William Isett, T. A. Griffiths and M. G. Joyce were released on $500 bail each. Conductor H. C. Busby, against whom are eleven charges, was arrested at Dennison, Ohio.

The confiscated trunks and packages at the detective headquarters were opened and silverware, together with dress goods, etc., amounting to several thousand dollars in value, were disclosed.

A Valuable Discovery.

CHICAGO, April 14.—In copying and renewing public records partly burned during the great fire in 1871, an employee of the city clerk's office found a deed to the city of a twenty-foot strip of property, which now form the south dock of the Chicago river, stretching from State street east, nearly to the lake, a distance of about half a mile, through one of the most valuable districts in the business portion of the city. Before the fire much of the strip was under water, while the remainder formed a narrow lane in an unfrequented locality. After the fire the river was filled in and gradually docked at the present line, owners of adjacent property erecting tall warehouses and manufacturing establishments. In the confusion attending the destruction of the city the government's transfer made in 1854 was lost sight of, its existence being known only to few persons not directly interested. To-day's find it is thought will enrich the city at least several million dollars.

On the Trail of Mrs. Howe.

BOSTON, April 16.—Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, the banker, who has twice swindled her depositors, is said to be stopping in a small village on the Boston and Maine railroad, not twenty miles from Boston. Officer Murdoch, who is working up the case against Mrs. Howe, finds the victims very loth to admit that they have been deceived so easily. He has found sixty depositors who intrusted from $100 to $1,000 apiece to the swindler, expecting to get 7 per cent a month interest, and thinks the total loss will reach $60,000. Mrs. Cole of Roxbury, deposited $500 with Mrs. Howe in January. Two weeks ago she called and was paid $75 interest. This so pleased her that she went home and immediately brought back $500 more, all the money she had and placed it in Mrs. Howe's care. The swindler's husband left Boston three weeks ago and is now in Illinois. It is supposed that he is hunting out a permanent hiding place for his partner.

Ontario's Lucretia Borgia.

THEDFORD, Ont., April 14.—A sensational poisoning case has been unearthed here by the arrest of Mrs. Martha Jane Ryckman, charged with the murder of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hendricks. Startling stories are now told of the mysterious death of seven of Mrs. Ryckman's relatives, all of whom are now suspected to have been the victims of poisoning at her hands. These are Laura Ryckman, her daughter-in-law, who died last fall; Gray Ryckman, Laura's husband; Mrs. Hendricks, Mrs. Ryckman's husband; John Hackett, her son-in-law, and his widow and little girl. All of these died under suspicious circumstances and in some cases the bodies have been exhumed and examined. Traces of strychnine were found upon them. The prisoner is about sixty years of age, and previous to her arrest bore a good reputation. It is a significant fact that she profited financially by the death of every one of her relatives.

The North River On Fire.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The North river for a thousand feet above Sixty-sixth street was literally on fire for several hours yesterday, owing to a pipe line of the Standard oil company having broken under the water and allowed floods of unrefined petroleum estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000 gallons, to escape to the surface. This got fire in some way, causing one of the most unique conflagrations in this city. It resulted in the destruction of pier G and a large freight house belonging ing to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company, Tobin's coal dock and elevator at the foot of West Seventieth street, the excursion barge Baltimore, two lighters, fourteen railway trucks and the entire bulkhead between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-third streets, the total loss being at least $150,000.

Boston Printers Want More Pay.

BOSTON, April 17.—The Boston Printers' Union has adopted a scale of prices which has been sent to all the book and job printing offices in the city. Its provisions take effect May 1, and after that time work will cease at 12 noon on Saturdays. The scale provides that all men employed by the week shall receive not less than $15, not more than 10 hours to constitnte a day's work. On all days preceding holidays eight hours shall constitute a day's work. When paid by the hour the price shall be 30 cents per hour, all Sunday and holiday work to be at the rate of 60 cents per hour and 80 cents per hour for night work. The pressmen have made demands similar to the above, including the half holidays on Saturdays and extra pay for extra work.

SUISUN, Cal., April 14.—Michael Keefe, the wife murderer, who was to have been hanged Friday, cut his throat with a pocket knife and died, having resisted efforts to dress the wound.

CHICAGO, April 15.—There was a panic in the county jail caused by a fire in the insane department of the jail. An insane man fired his bedding, and the smoke filled the corridors, creating the impression that the jail was on fire. The news was communicated rapidly throughout the jail, and every preparation was made to take out the prisoners should the emergency require. The flames were extinguished by the jail aparatus.

AMONG THE MORMONS.

Description of the Salt Lake Tabernacle and the Services Held Therein.

A lady correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* visited, among other places of interest at Salt Lake City, the Tabernacle, where the religious services are held. According to her description the building is surrounded by a high wall which incloses a very large space, within which the Endowment House and the new temple, then in process of erection, also stand. The tabernacle is an enormous building, eliptical in shape, built of wood and with a round roof, supported on many columns, which surround the exterior of the building. There are an incredible number of exits, and though the building holds twelve thousand people, we were assured that in one minute and a half it could be emptied. Shabby as was the exterior of the unpainted building, the interior was even more dreary. The roof was thickly hung with garlands which were green six years ago when they were hung in honor of some special ceremony, and paper flowers of the same date were scattered profusely about. There is a wide gallery running round three sides of the building, and the floor slopes in such a manner as to allow those sitting in the rear to command a good view of the pulpits. The body of the tabernacle is occupied by ordinary pews, but in the middle of the building is a large tank, guarded by four terra-cotta beasts, which we were told were lions. During the services a fountain springs from the center of the tank. I could not learn the significance of this novel feature, if significance it has. One lady told me that they "thought it a pleasant thing to have a fountain playing during services, so—they had it." Were the tabernacle a temperance stronghold, this libation would have seemed more appropriate. At one end of the building is a platform with three tables, one above the other, which are called pulpits. At the highest one sit the president and two of his councilors; the second one is reserved for the twelve apostles, and on the lowest the communion is administered every Sunday, water being substituted for wine. At the hotel we had met with a gentleman of Hebrew extraction who, in describing the services which he had witnessed on the previous Sunday, said: "And then the apostle broke bread up into little silver cake baskets and poured water into the cups, which they handed round among the congregation. As the people all took some of these refreshments, I followed their example, though what it all meant I couldn't find out for the life of me."

On each side of the pulpits were a number of benches, which the guardian told us "were reserved for those of the brethren who were hard of hearing." At the back of the platform stands the organ, which is the glory and pride of the saints, who claim that it is only second in size among American organs. It is really very handsome, reflecting great credit on the native designer, for the entire organ was made at Salt Lake City. The acoustic properties of the tabernacle are very remarkable. Standing at the extreme end of the gallery, we heard a pin drop upon the platform and the sound of a low whisper with perfect distinctness. At a convenient point stand several large barrels of water with tin cups attached, for the benefit of the thirsty ones in the assembly. The religious exercises are held in the tabernacle on Sunday. They consist of the singing of hymns, a prayer from the president and a sermon from some one of the apostles. The subjects treated from the Mormon pulpit cover a very wide range, including all temporal as well as spiritual points of interest. A writer on this subject says: "In the great tabernacle one will hear sermons or advice on the culture of sorghum, infant baptism, upon the best manure for cabbages, upon the perseverence of the saints, upon the wickedness of the skimming of milk before its sale, upon the best method of cleaning water ditches, upon bedbug poison, upon the price of real estate, upon the teething of children, upon the martyrs and persecutions of the Church, terrible denunciations of Gentiles and the enemies of the Mormons, upon olive oil as a cure for measles, upon the ordination of the priesthood, upon the character of Melchisidec, upon abstinence from plug tobacco, upon chignons, upon twenty-five-yard dresses, upon plural marriage, etc."

Of the teaching of Christ and his followers little is said or thought among the Mormons. They accept the New Testament tacitly, but Joseph Smith was their prophet, the Book of Mormon a later revelation, and from it and the Old Testament the texts of their discourses are taken. Abraham is the spiritual character most dear to them, and Sarah is the woman who is held up as a shining light to the "sisters of the Church."

Leaving the Tabernacle, our next visit was to the new temple, a beautiful building then in process of erection. The material used in its construction is a peculiar black and white granite quarried from one of the mountains near by. This edifice is to be reserved for the "more sacred rites of baptism and endowment," we learned, marking that the ceremony of sealing or endowment, for so they designate the marriage ceremony, is considered by them more sacred than the services in praise of the Creator. The ceremony of endowment is one that no Gentile is allowed to witness. On asking one of the Mormon ladies whom we met the nature of its rites, she said: "The ceremony of sealing differs from the marriage ceremonies in the world, in this particular—that with us it unites the husband and wife throughout all eternity, instead of being only for time, and consequently is termed celestial marriage. The wife's vow of obedience to her husband is not included in the ceremony at all, so that it differs in this particular also." We were anxious to hear concerning the marriage garments worn on these occasions, but our Mormon friend on this point was not so communicative. "You know something, perhaps, of Masonry," she said, "we hold these things sacred—they are worn only at the altar, and are used in burial. They are very suitable and certainly unique, the pattern having been given by revelation to Joseph Smith, our first prophet." By this answer our curiosity was rather stimulated than satisfied, and we felt a desire to ask if the marriage garment was becoming as well as appropriate, but politeness forbade the question.

Piggy Well Supplied.

MARSHALL, Ill., April 18.—A pig with seven legs and eight feet was born here. The three extra legs are situated between the fore and hind legs. Two of them are shaped like the hind legs of a pig, but are reversed. The other is like the fore leg, but has two perfectly formed feet. The freak was preserved in a jar of alcohol.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Archbishop Corrigan received a cable despatch saying that Vicar-General Quinn, rector of the new St. Patrick's cathedral, had died in Paris. He was taken suddenly ill two or three days ago, and on Thursday he recived the last sacraments. The funeral will take place place from the new cathedral on the arrival of the remains from Paris.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Lieut. W. H. Emory has just lost his eldest daughter, a little 4-year-old girl, the grandniece on her mother's side of N. P. Willis. Lieut. Emory commands the Thetis, which is now at Norfolk preparing for her cruise in Alaskan waters.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Mrs. Lawrence Hopkins, or Mrs. Minnie Hopkins as she prefers to be called, is visiting Mrs. Whitney. The Whitneys find Grasslands as attractive as the Clevelands find Oak View. These two places and the Country Club are the objective points for all the carriage people in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Nine men, fourteen widows and a red-headed boy constituted the audience before which Mr. Dorman B. Eaton delivered his free lecture upon "Civil Service Reform." Mr. Eaton thinks reform cannot be popular in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Mrs. Logan is living in the quietest possible manner at her home, Calumet place, and denies positively that she is engaged in writing a novel or in any other literary work. She looks aged by ten years since last autumn. She drives every day, and sees visitors, but pays no visits to anybody.

LEWISTON' Me., April 16.—Mme. De Saulniers, one of the persons poisoned by taking wine of colchicum three weeks ago, died to-day. Her husband died on the 8th.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Charles Kerner, a saloon-keeper, felled William Rednor with a stone match safe in a quarrel over a glass of beer, for which Rednor refused to pay. Rednor in falling struck his head against an iron railing. He will die.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The California sugar refinery yesterday made a reduction of ⅛ cents on all white refined sugars. A like reduction was made last week. This makes the present price of crushed sugar 5⅛ cents, and of granulated 5¼. These prices are lower than sugar has has ever been on the Pacific coast, and are lower than the prices of refined sugar in New York.

ROCHESTER, April 15.—The Rushford Oil, Gas and Mineral company, at Rushford, have abandoned their first test well at a depth of 2,000 feet. Only a slight show of oil was found. Gas in a heavy volume was found at a depth of a few hundred feet, but it soon exhausted itself and has shown but slightly for the remaining distance.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—Gen. Orsheffski, chief of the gendarmerie, has been dismissed from office. Agrarian disorders exist in Russia and Poland. During the month of March four landed proprietors were murdered by peasants, and so far this month three noblemen have also been murdered. In one instance the victim was scalped and beheaded, and in another was shot in broad daylight. The murderers have not been arrested.

BERLIN, April 16.—The central union of German manufacturers, a protectionist association, is making the greatest efforts to prevent any improvement in the condition of the workingmen, and especially any amelioration of the condition of the female working class. The pope has instructed the centre in the lower house to vote for the church bill.

NEW HAVEN, April 16.—The senate passed the house resolutions in favor of a protective tariff by 17 to 7. The negative voters were all democrats. One democrat voted in the affirmative.

LONDON, April 16.—At Birmingham the elections for the remaining delegates to the liberal association resulted in the return of all the Gladstonian candidates with one exception, where Joseph Chamberlain was successful. The latter's three brothers were defeated.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Simon Green, a negro, had a quarrel with a woman at a saloon, and gave her a slap on the jaw Charles Mohrman, another negro and ex-convict, drew a knife and made for Green When hard pressed Green turned and shot Mohrman. Green surrendered.

LONDON, April 17.—A despatch from Rome to the *Chronicle* says that a Papal brief in favor of the recognition of the Knights of Labor will be published before Cardinal Gibbons' departure.

CHICAGO, April 16.—As one of the results of the passage of the interstate commerce bill, it is understood that the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Northwestern roads have decided not to resume their dining car service between Chicago and Milwaukee this summer. The patronage of these cars has always been in a large measure confined to holders of annual tickets and passes.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Travelling Auditor R. R. Morris, of the Pan-Handle road, has examined the accounts of Cashier S. J. Daggett, of the local freight office, and discovered apparent discrepancies of $16,000 to $20,000. Mr. Morris refuses to make any accusation as yet, and Mr. Daggett says he can show credits to balance the apparent deficiency. Mr. Daggett has been discharged from the company's employment and his bondsmen will be held liable for any loss.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Rudolp Steeclur's cooperage was burned this morning; loss $70,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origan, as the building was on fire in several places. The proprietor has had much trouble with his employees on account of the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The American Association championship season opens today, the eastern clubs playing in the east and the western clubs in the west. The Metropolitans will play in Brooklyn, Baltimore at Philadelphia, Louisville at St. Louis, Cincinnati at Cleveland. These games will be watched with more than usual interest on account of the many changes that have been made in the clubs. The strongest teams will be put in the field and all will try to win a first game.

MUSCATINE, Ia., April 17.—Every business place in the village of Ainsworth, save the Wickham house and store, was been destroyed by fire. Twenty-seven structures are in ruins. Many people are destitute, as the flames spread with such rapidity that they were unable to move their effects. Ainsworth is situated on the southwestern road, and is the first station this side of Washington. It has a population of probably 500.

FURIES OF THE CYCLONE

Three Hundred Houses in Ohio and West Virginia Wrecked.

MANY PEOPLE BRUISED AND MAIMED.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.

The first genuine cyclone ever witnessed in this immediate vicinity was experienced this p. m., and wrought devastation over a section of country extending from St. Clairsville, Ohio, ten miles west, to a point as far east as this city. Little damage was done here, the high hills on both sides of the river sheltering the houses, but the commotion in the upper air was noticed and a few roofs were damaged. The storm was first felt at St. Clairsville at 3.15 p. m.

It appeared to be travelling from the west, and in the shape of a funnel-shaped mass of cloud resembling in appearance dense black smoke. The cone was downward, and could be plainly traced over its track by the destruction it left. Houses were demolished, trees snapped off like pipe stems, horses and cattle prostrated and carried bodily hundreds of yards by the gale, and the sky was darkened with the clouds of flying debris. The storm and its effects showed all the distinguishing characteristics of the Western cyclone.

It first struck two new brick houses, belonging to Colonel Patton and Judge Cochran, west of town, and a frame house belonging to a man named Coleman. All three were completely demolished, and the furniture and portions of the roof and walls scattered along the track of the cyclone clean to the end of the town, a mile distant. A large mansion on the corner of Marietta and Main streets was cut off clean at the second floor and the walls and roof scattered in fragments.

The First National Bank block and C. Trail & Sons' dry goods store were almost swept from their sites, only a portion of the lower walls being left standing. The dwellings and business blocks of I. H. Patterson, druggist, George Jepson, grocer and James Patterson, dry goods, had the upper walls and roof swept off and the lower part of the houses badly damaged by falling bricks and timbers.

The National Hotel, Mrs. Evans' large brick residence and probably forty other houses, were less seriously damaged. No casualties to persons are reported, the funnel-shaped cloud having been seen approaching in time for the families to take refuge in cellars.

Benjamin Parkhurst's fine old brick mansion south of town was totally demolished; likewise the United Presbyterian Church, a large brick edifice. The loss in St. Clairsville will reach $200,000. The Western Union wires and poles are all down. Horses hitched in the street were blown about like chaff and vehicles demolished. A scantling sailed through the air for a mile and cut as clean a hole in the two walls of a brick house as a cannon ball would. Shingles were driven through weather boarding like arrows.

James F. Anderson, of Bellaire, had just hitched a buggy in the street, when some one shouted a warning to him. He clutched a telegraph pole, which snapped off just above his head.

Hon. Dan. Ford was sitting in his office, when an entire chimney crashed through the ceiling and floor, leaving him unharmed. At Barton's Station, four miles north, a new brick house was levelled to the ground. At Pasco, five miles west of this city, on the national road, the brick house of A. Hinkle was demolished and he badly hurt.

Martin's Ferry, on the opposite side of the river at the north end of the town, suffered even more severely than St. Clairsville. Here a broad valley gave direction to the destroying gale, which licked up forest and farm houses, and scattered fences in its path down the hollow, widening out as it struck the little city, and scattering destruction everywhere.

The Elson glass works had one brick building blown down on the hill. The brick residence of J. H. Drennen, editor of the *News*, was so badly used up that not one brick was left on another. L. W. Bailey's fine concrete residence was also levelled to the ground. Henry Helling's eight houses, barns and sheds were all destroyed.

In the town proper 75 to 100 houses were more or less damaged, and the loss will reach $165,000.

Walnut Grove, a fine park, has but few of the three hundred lofty trees standing. The City Cemetery adjoining was similarly unfortunate. The stove foundry was partially demolished. James Reilly's house and saloon was blown down, and Mrs. Reilly was pulled inconscious from the ruins and may die. Here the storm struck the town at 1 P. M. without warning, and it is wonderful that more injury to persons was not done.

Besides Mrs. Reilly, the only casualties reported are; James Reilly, her husband, a saloon keeper, both legs broken; Mrs. Wilhelm, collar bone broken; Mark Davis, of the Martin Ferry Stove Works, probably fatally injured; a German lady, whose name could not be learned, dangerously injured.

When the storm struck the river, the water shot up in a perpendicular wall about 20 feet and then fell back in a frothy, seething foam and simultaneously a shower of fence boards, shingles, posts and timbers with some large sections of houses fell in a sheet on the turbulent waters. The river for miles is strewn with wreckage. The Fair View school house one mile west, was totally wrecked and Miss White, the school teacher, badly hurt. Several families are rendered homeless.

The Lafayette Rink was engaged by the city authorities as a temporary shelter for the homeless, and a meeting of citizens is called for 1 P. M. to-morrow to devise measures of relief. Every few minutes news comes of additional damage in the country, and it is safe to say the aggregate loss will exceed a million dollars.

According to Professor Langley the inherent temperture of the moon is below that of melting ice.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Two earthquake shocks were felt on the 10th at Burlington, Vermont, the first at about half-past 2 o'clock, the second, ten minutes later. "The second shock was very heavy, resembling the concussion from a large gun, followed by a jar of fifteen seconds' duration. Doors and windows rattled and those living in the third story of blocks say the buildings seemed to sway to and fro. People ran into the streets in a panic, many supposing that a terrific explosion had occurred near by."

—Terrible prairie fires, doing great damage to property and causing loss of human life, are reported in Dakota. Near Madison twenty-five farmers lost houses, barns, stock and grain, and Francis Keller was burned to death on the evening of the 8th. Several dwellings near Huron were destroyed the same night. In one of them Edward Maloney and Annie Marine were burned to death, and Kate Maloney so badly burned that her recovery is doubtful. The buildings of the J. Walker Brewing Company, at Cincinnati, were damaged by fire on the 9th to the extent of $50,000.

—There is a freshet in the Mohawk river, at Polatine Bridge on the 10th a Central Railroad culvert was washed out and the damage was discovered just in time to save a Chicago express train.

—The Maumee Rolling Mills, on the east side of Maumee, Ohio, were on the 10th destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $300,000 by the President of the company, while the insurance is said to be only $80,000. About 200 men were employed in the mills, but arrangements were being made to increase the number to 600. A fire of incendiary origin on the 10th destroyed a large tract of woodland between Setauket and Stony Brook, Long Island. "About 200 men, residents of the vicinity, fought the fire, which at one time threatened the destruction of the country seat at Crane Neck, of Francis B. Spinola, of New York, the General himself fighting the fire until it was subdued."

—During a "family quarrel" in Meadville, Penna., on the night of the 9th, Mrs. John Buckholz threw a lighted lamp at her husband's head. The lamp exploded and enveloped both in flames. Buckholz dragged his wife from the burning house, but she was so badly injured that she died on the morning of the 10th.

—A violent wind storm passed over Hastings, Nebraska, on the 9th, doing much damage to property. The opera house and the First National Bank were unroofed.

—A terrible accident happened at St. Clair, Penna., on the afternoon of the 11th. Miss Berlesta Shaul, of Sharon Springs, New York, a Vassar College student, was visiting Miss Minnie Keether, a fellow student. The two young ladies, in company with a young man named Harry Short and Edwin Thompson, one of the operators of the Chamberlain colliery, entered the mine for the purpose of giving Miss Shaul an opportunity to inspect the operation of mining coal. The mine had not been working for a week, and the only other persons in it were Albert Thompson, another of the firm, and several persons making an examination. The latter party was startled by the sound of an explosion, and, hurrying towards the foot of the slope, they found Messrs. Short and Thompson and the two ladies lying on the ground. All were frightfully burned and bruised. Miss Keether died the same evening. Young Short and Miss Shaul may recover, but it is doubtful. Thompson was not fatally injured. It is supposed the catastrophe was caused by a naked lamp. Three men were killed on the 11th at shaft No. 10 of the new aqueduct bridge, New York, by the falling of a cage.

—Two terrific explosions occurred on the afternoon of the 10th in the nitro-glycerine works at Plattsburg, New York, but no person was killed. It is thought that the heat of the sun raised the temperature of the substance, which was mixed outside of the factory. The first explosion scattered the fire in the stove and caused a second explosion of six hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine. Nothing was left of the large brick building used as a factory but an immense hole in the ground. Windows were broken in buildings in Plattsburg, and the shock was felt in Burlington, Vermont.

—The high water in the Hudson river on the morning of the 11th carried away two sections of the iron toll bridge from Stillwater to Schaghticoke The river at Troy is over three docks, but no damage has been done. The White river, in Vermont, is very high from the melting of the snows. Portions of the temporary trestle bridge near Hartford have been carried away. The flood in the Mohawk river is increasing, and the New York Central Railroad tracks are submerged at various points. Telegraphic communication is also interrupted. The flood is the highest since 1865.

—A riot occurred in Denver, Colorado, on the evening of the 10th, between Swedish, Polish and Hungarian colonies, growing out of an encounter between drunken parties. One man was fatally shot and several others were dangerously wounded. Nearly thirty arrests were made.

—While a French detachment of the Salvation Army was parading the streets of Quebec on the 10th it was attacked by a "howling mob," and pelted with large lumps of snow and ice. One of the female salvationists was knocked senseless and dangerously injured, and all the drums were smashed. No arrests were made.

—The charter election in Trenton, New Jersey, was held on the 11th. Frank A. Magowan, Republican, was elected Mayor by 200 majority, being the first Republican elected Mayor for over 25 years. The Republicans also elected the School Superintendent, six out of seven Aldermen, five out of seven Trustees, three out of five License Commissioners, and all the Freeholders.

—At Ripley, Mississippi, on the 11th, an armed mob of twenty-five men stormed the jail and shot dead "Bud" Williamson, charged with having committed a murder a year ago. James Christian, a wealthy cattleman of Idaho, on the 10th arrested a man named Hodge, charged with stealing cattle. While on the way to Tishomingo with the prisoner, Christian and a companion were shot from ambush and instantly killed. The prisoner remained with the murdered men until assistance arrived, and, it is said, he has given the authorities the names of the assassins. Edward Flanagan, recently shot by Dr. Albrecht, in a gaming house in Boston, died on the 12th. It will be remembered that Albrecht, according to his own story, was being fleeced by Lanahan and Flanagan, and while endeavoring to recover his money was assaulted by the gamblers, whereupon he shot them both in self defence. Lanahan was shot dead.

—Governor Hill, of New York, on the evening of the 12th, sent to the Assembly a veto of the Crosby High License bill. He objects to the bill that it is special legislation, in that it applies to only two cities of the State —New York and Brooklyn—and that its forfeiture clause is clearly unconstitutional.

—A fire at St. Augustine, Florida, which started at a quarter past three o'clock on the morning of the 12th, destroyed the St. Augustine Hotel, the Edwards House, the Cottage, the Planters' House, the First National Bank, the old Spanish Cathedral, the Sinclair block, the old County Court House, and two smaller buildings. The total loss is estimated at $250,000, on which the insurances are less than $23,000. The loss on the St. Augustine Hotel is $150,000, on which the insurance had just expired. A servant, named Bridget Barry, perished in the hotel. The old cathedral was an interesting landmark of the city. It was built in 1793. The house of a colored man near Greenville, Alabama, was burned on the evening of the 11th, during the man's absence, and his five children perished in the flames.

—Edwin B. Rush, pupil in a normal school, at Potsdam, New York, committed suicide on the morning of the 12th, by shooting himself in the head. No cause is assigned. Mrs. B. P. Sonnedecker, four weeks married to a wealthy farmer, hanged herself near Wooster, Ohio, on the 12th, because of "homesickness."

—An express train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad struck a shifting engine at Allegheny City on the evening of the 11th. Both engines were badly damaged and the engineer, George Hood, and the fireman, Sweeney, of the express were severely injured. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, a freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was derailed near Roselle, in consequence of a railroad tie having been placed arcoss the track. The engine and four cars were wrecked and a brakeman was severely injured.

—The floods in the Mohawk Valley continue, and travel on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is still interfered with.

—The local election in Bordentown, New Jersey, on the 11th, resulted in the election of John O. Hudson, Democrat, for Mayor. Charles Brown, Republican, was elected Councilman over the Democratic candidate in the Second Ward, making the Council stand, Democrats, 5; Republicans, 4. The local election in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the 12th, was carried by the Democrats.

—The prairie fire in Kansas, which started in Graham county, has swept northward into Norton county, making a path from 2½ to 7 miles wide, "a great roaring sea of flame rolling in tremendous sheets under the impetus of the high wind which prevailed during the day and night of the 9th." Thousands of cattle, thousands of tons of produce and over 100 houses and barns have been consumed, and, it is said, fifteen human beings have perished. At last accounts the fire was sweeping northwest, in the direction of Decatur county. The losses by the prairie fires near Sioux Falls, Dakota, are estimated at $100,000.

—A colored "evangelist," named Williams, who has been holding revival meetings among his brethren in De Soto, Missouri, was taken from his house by five masked ruffians on the evening of the 12th and unmercifully flogged with hickory switches. It seems the trouble grew out of a quarrel between his own and his neighbor's wife. A vigilance committee overtook two horse thieves near Sargent, Nebraska, on the evening of the 12th, shot and killed one of them, Joseph Arnold, and captured the other. James Bohan. One of the vigilants was dangerously shot. Dr. Offut and O. D. Connor quarreled over a game of dominoes at Hearne, Texas, on the afternoon of the 12th, and shot and wounded each other mortally.

—Cajene Ayqui, a hostile Indian chief, was captured near Guaymas, Mexico, on the 12th, on a ranche where he had been hiding for two months. His capture, it is said, ends the war between the Yaquis and Mexicans, which has raged in Sonora for two years.

—J. J. McGrath's wall paper house, a large five-story building on Wabash avenue, in Chicago, was destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 13th. The loss on stock is estimated at $400,000; on the building at $35,000. The latter is covered by insurance, while the insurance on the stock does not exceed $140,000. Michael Burns, a pipeman, standing in a fourth-story window, was enveloped in a burst of flame and fell into the blazing mass inside. John Rebells, a fire lieutenant, had his skull crushed by falling from a ladder, and another fireman had a leg broken by a falling stone. Twenty-one buildings, comprising most of the business portion of Janesville, Minnesota, were burned on the evening of the 12th. Loss, $20,000. An arrival from the Rappahannock river, Virginia, reports that the village of Farnham, having a population of 300, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 11th. The city jail at Missoula, Montana, was burned on the morning of the 13th, and a vagrant named Chambers was burned to death.

—A freight train and a construction train collided near Lancaster, Ohio, on the evening of the 12th. Both engines were demolished and nine men were injured, two of them dangerously and one mortally.

—Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, and Veterinarian Bridge, on the 13th, killed five pleuro-pneumonia infected cattle on the farm of John Fry, in Manor township, Lancaster county, Penna.

—The flood in the Mohawk Valley is subsiding, and danger of further damage is believed to be past.

—The drought, so long prevailing in Western Texas, is at last broken. A heavy and general rain fell thoughout the section on the 12th.

—Julia Lawton, in jail at Utica, New York, on the charge of conplicity in causing the fire which burned to death Matthew Nassock and three children, at Meyers' Point, on the night of the 28th ult., has made a confession. She says she accidently fired the barn adjacent to Massock's dwelling by dropping a lighted match in the straw, after lighting her pipe. She claims she was under the influence of opium and whisky when this was done and did not realize the consequences Her husband, arrested on the same charge and now in jail, is believed to be entirely innocent.

—A telegram from Pottsboro, Texas, says that John Christian, a brother of James Christian, who was killed a few days ago, organized a posse to hunt down the murderers, and caught up to them on the evening of the 13th. As they would not surrender, they were fired upon. Alexander Duzan was killed and Stephen Russell mortally wounded. These were the two men who killed Christian and Luttrell. Near Luna, Ohio, on the morning of the 13th, Joseph Burch, a well-to-do farmer, murdered his sick wife with a hammer and then hanged himself. "He was temperate, but weak minded, and the pair had had frequent quarrels."

—George H. Disque, convicted of the murder of his wife, was sentenced in Jersey City on the 14th to be hanged on the 21st of June. He had been sentenced to be hanged in March, 1886, but his counsel appealed to the Court of Errors.

—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his quarterly report just issued, devotes much space to the consumption of distilled and malt liquors and wines in the United States, and estimates made by recognized authorities, as follows: "In round numbers the consumption of distilled spirits, domestic and imported, in this country is shown to have increased from 43,000,000 gallons in 1840 to 72,000,000 in 1886; of wines from 4,800,000 gallons to 22,000,000, and of malt liquors from 23,000,000 to 642,000,000. The consumption per capita during the same period decreased, as regards distilled spirits, from about two and a half gallons to about one and a quarter gallons, and increased as regards wines from twenty-nine hundredths to thirty-eight hundredths gallons, and malt liquors from less than one and a half to more than eleven gallons."

—According to a telegram from Reading, Penna., the fish in Stony creek, which empties into the Schuylkill, have been killed by acids from dynamite factories along its banks. Cattle which drink of the water have been affected by a strange throat disease. It is said that a dynamite factory in Lebanon county was recently fired by "incensed parties," but the fire was discovered in time to save the building and the workmen.

—Mrs. Frederick Hepner, 30 years of age, drowned herself in a well near Walcottville, Niagara county, New York, on the 13th. She leaves a husband and a large family of children. It is rumored that family quarrels caused her suicide.

—Mr. Blaine's physician at Fort Gibson says his patient has passed what may be called the crisis of the disease, and has been improving since the 10th, but he is not yet beyond danger of a relapse. A telegram, on the evening of the 14th, said that Mr. Blaine was up and dressed part of the day.

—The Secretary of the Navy on the 14th, awarded to the Bethlehem Iron Works Company, of Pennsylvania, the contracts for furnishing about 1400 tons of steel gun forgings and 4500 tons of steel armor plates, at a total cost of $4,512,938.

—News reached St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the afternoon of the 9th, of the safety of the sealing steamer Eagle, which had been reported lost, with 250 lives. She was seen by the steamer Aurora on the 5th instant.

—The main building of the Cocheco Print Works, at Dover, New Hampshire, was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 15th. The loss is estimated at $200,000, and 600 operatives will be thrown out of work for several months. The fire started in the "hot room," and spread so some of the operatives had to run for their lives, or jump from windows, leaving coats, vests, money and watches behind. An old man named Hayes, who could not jump, tumbled down stairs from the second story, and was picked up insensible and badly burned. Several firemen were slightly injured. The wholesale drug store of the Charles Baumback Company in Milwaukee was burned on the morning of the 15th. The fire was started by the explosion of a barrel of varnish in the cellar, and two men were injured, one of whom is not expected to recover. The loss on property is $172,000; insurance, $90,000. The business portion of the village of Ainsworth, near Washington, Iowa, including twenty stores, two hotels and several dwellings, was burned on the evening of the 14th. Loss, $40,000.

—John Vernon, a non-union man, who went from Huntingdon to McKeesport, Penna., to take the place of a locked-out workman at Wood's iron works, was called from his boarding-house on the evening of the 14th and severely beaten by several ruffians. He is said to have since left the city. Aaron Hall, of Wallingford, Connecticut, claims to have found an infernal machine under his bed a few nights ago. He says that Alexander Hall hired Alton Fowler to place the box under the bed and touch it off. Fowler corroborates the charge. Minnie Bertrand, aged 21 years, was fatally shot by her husband, Joseph Bertrand, aged 22, in Chicago on the evening of the 14th. After the shooting he attempted suicide by putting a bullet in his own breast. The couple had lived very unhappily. They had a nineteen months old child.

—Mrs. De Saulniers died on the 15th in Lewiston, Maine, from the effects of wine of colchicum, swallowed three weeks ago. Her husband died from the same cause on the 8th inst. The poison was put up by a druggist in mistake for port wine.

—Surgeon General Hamilton, in Washington, on the 15th, received a telegram from Havana saying that the British steamer Ayrshire, from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, February 1st, had sailed from Havana on the 10th inst. for the Delaware Breakwater, without a bill of health. Cholera is raging at those ports.

—Michael H. Murphy, Water Registrar of Hoboken, New Jersey, has disappeared and is said to be a defaulter. Charles S. Renny, for two years confidential cashier of H. H. Carr & Co., in Chicago, was arrested on the 15th for forgery. He has been speculating in the Board of Trade. Jacob Rorher, a wealthy farmer, was fleeced out of $2000 by two "horse sharpers," in Lancaster, Penna., on the afternoon of the 14th.

—Henry F. Short, injured in the Chamberlain colliery disaster, died at Pottsville on the 14th. He was 26 years of age.

—Michael Keefe, a wife murderer, who was to have been hanged on the 15th, at Suisun, California, cut his throat on the morning of the 14th, and died in a few hours. Robert W. Gatewood, aged 25 years, an assistant examiner in the Patent Office, committed suicide in a state room of the steamer Virginia, going from Baltimore to Norfolk, on the 14th. "His mind had become unbalanced by intense study, and the writings he left showed that he imagined himself pursued by demons, and chose death as the only means of escape from them."

—The fatal accident at Buena Vista, Colorado, on the evening of the 8th, was the result of a premature blast, not a rock slide, on a railroad cutting. Six men were killed and seven others injured, but none fatally. The killed are: Timothy Sullivan, Wm. Conway, W. S. Corcoran, William O'Neill, Wm. Kopes and another, unknown.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In the Senate on the 12th, bills were passed finally providing for licensing and taxing foreign dealers in merchandise; proposing a constitutional amendment providing for an additional law judge in every court having only one judge, and providing for five building inspectors in cities of the first class. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 13th the House Pharmacy bill was reported favorably. A resolution was adopted for final adjournment of the Legislature on May 5th. The Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment resolution was carried by a vothe of 27 to 16. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 14th, a bill was passed finally to enforce against railroad companies the constitutional provisions against the fictitious issue of stocks or bonds. The bills authorizing street cleaning contracts for five years in cities of the first-class, and defining legal holidays, passed second reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 11th, all the bills on the calendar passed first reading. By unanimous consent the House bill to increase the salary of the Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs to $2500 was read a second time. Adjourned.

In the House on the 12th, the Billingsly Oil Pipe Line bill, the Homœopathic Pharmacy bill, the Brooks High License bill and the bill "amending the first section of the act of June 1, 1885, for the better government of cities of the first class," were passed finally and sent to the Senate. Adjourned.

In the House on the 13th the bills to restore to the original amount the capital stock of street railway companies in cities of the first class, and supplementary to the Mechanics' Lien law, were reported favorably. The vote by which on Thursday last, the Wholesale Liquor License bill was defeated was reconsidered, and the bill was postponed for the present.

In the House on the 14th the Woman Suffrage amendment was reported favorably. The Senate concurrent resolution for adjournment of the Legislature on May 5th was reported with an amendment making the date May 19th. The Congressional Apportionment bill was taken up on second reading and passed. The Senate bill to amend the Constitution so as to abolish the poll tax for voters was passed to third reading. The Senate bill for the further regulation of foreign insurance companies, and the House bill appropriating $500,000 for a new State library and to improve the Capitol building were passed finally. Several appropriation bills were also passed and sent to the Senate. Adjourned.

In the House on the 15th, the Conspiracy bill was reported back, amended by a substitute, and placed on the calendar for final action. The Senate bill for an additional Orphans' Court Judge in Philadelphia, and the bill to repeal the prohibition against the sale of liquor in Fairmount Park were passed to third reading. Adjourned.

PAT'S COURTING.

"She's consinted at last! For two years I'd thocht a dale ov Nellie McCusker, only I had nothin' ov an Irish bye's bouldniss to up and tell her that same. But yisterday, sez I to meself: 'Pat Murky, now's your toime or niver!"

"Nellie was in the pantry washin' the dishes, and sumthing' shouted: 'Ax her! She's too busy to look at ye ony way.'

"So I starts on wud: 'Troth, Nellie, it's a bad loife fur a bye to be livin' alone.'

"'Yis,' says she wid nary a twinkle, 'Mike Ryan, that's just bin sint to prison, is in a bad way indade.'

"'Och,' sez I, 'there's money a bye that's lonely livin' right wid his friends an' naybors. Sure an' I'm lonesome myself.'

"How can I b'lave that,' sez she 'whin you've the fiddul?'

"'Fidduls,' sez I, 'are cheerin', but I've got me two eyes on somethin cheerliner.'

"She forgot to ax me what that sumthin' wuz, so I trotted off by another road, sayin':

"Faith, Nellie, I'm goin' back 'cross the pond in Marchuary.'

"'Indade!' sez she, flurting the dish rag. "An' it's a pity ye iver com over!'

"'Yis,' sez I; 'Jane sed thet same in her last letther.'

"'An who's Jane?' axt Nellie, gettin' red loike the crabs on the tabl besoid her.

"'She think a power o' me,' sez I onheedin."

"'Shure an' that's quare. Is she young ez me?'

"'Yis.'

"'An' bether lookin'?'

"'Paple moight think so.'

"'An' she's waitin' fur ye?'

"'Yis.'

"'She'll be changin' names sure, I reckon?'

"'Yis."

"'Wat's her name now?'

"'Jane—Murky!' cried I, wid de light.

"'Thin she's your sister,' Nelly said cross ez her mistress. 'Well, it ain't much matter, seein' ez how I've got a bye watchin' fur me over in Ballycoran.'

"'Wat's his name?' axt I, turnin hot an' cold to wanst.

"'Barney Flynn,' sez she.

"'About me size?'

"'Yis.'

"'An' duz he love ye?'

"'Next to himself.'

"'Is he comin' to Ameriky sure?'

"'No.'

"'Why not, bedad?'

"'Och, Pat, he's married alriddy.'

"'The spalpeen!' sez I.

"'Don't give him hard names,' sez she, 'Barney Flynn's me stip-bruther!'

"Then she lafft that party laugh o hern, an' I wint up close.

"'Nellie,' sez I.

"'Wat, Pat?'

"'Cud' ye luv a bye loike me?'

"'Troth, an I wudn't thry.'

"'Why not, darlint?'

"'Faith, I wus never axt to.'

"'Then I'll ax ye now.'

"'Don't do it, sez she. 'I'm that full o' work I couldn't raply fur a month,' an' the dishes flew'd ivery which way as she sed it.

"But I sat down on the stip.

"'I kin wait,' sez I.

"'The mistress woll come an' foind you here.'

"'I'd be plazed to mate her.'

"'I'll tell her ye're a robber.'

"'Begorra, that's just what I am, for I'm afther Nellie McCusker's heart!'

"'Ye'll be arrested.'

"'I've bin alriddy, an' yer blu' eyes did it, sez I. 'Cum, Nelly, lock me up in yer warm heart foriver.'

"'Och, it's boulted an' I've lost the key.'

"'Thin I'll cloimb in at the winder.'

"'She hung her curly hed fur a minit, an' when she lookt up I axt her to be me wolfe.'

"'I'll guv ye folve seckinds,' sez I. 'Ef ye wull, just fotch me the big pewter spoon ye've bin wipin'; ef ye won't thin put it back in the drawer.'

"'She peeped at me over the top ov it.'

"'D'ye mane what ye say, Pat?'

"'Yis, darlint,' sez I.

"'Thin here is the spoon!'"

The exact meaning of "horse-power" is the raising of 33,000 pounds one foot high in one minute of time.

A putty of starch and chloride of zinc hardens quickly and lasts as stopper of holes in metals for months.

Dechinite, or vandate of lead and zinc, has been discovered in Montana. Ore of this nature is worth $10,000 a pound.

THE MARKETS.

PROVISIONS—		
Beef city fam bl	—	@10 50
Hams	22 00	@23 00
Pork Mess	16 50	@17 00
Prime Mess, new	15 50	@16 00
Sides smoked	9¾	@— 10
Shoulders smoked	7¾	@— 8
do in salt	7	@— —
Smoked Beef	15	@— 16
Lard Western bls	7 6½	@— —
Lard loose	7 00	@— —
FLOUR—		
West. and Pa. sup	2 50	@ 2 75
Pa. Family	3 65	@ 3 80
Minn Clear	3 75	@ 4 25
Pat. Wnt Wht	4 45	@ 4 85
Rye Flour	2 75	@ 2 85
GRAIN—		
Wheat No. 1 red	92½	@— 92¾
Rye	53	@— —
Corn, No. 2 White	—	@— —
No. 3	45	@— 45¾
Oat, No. 1 White	36¾	@— 37
No. 2 do	36½	@— —
No. 2 Mixed	34½	@— 35
FISH—		
Mackerel, Large Is	38	@48 —
No. 2 Shore	16	@18 —
Herring, Lab	5 50	@ 6 50
SUGAR—		
Powdered	6¾	@6 1-16
Granulated	5¾	@5 13-16
Confec. A	5 7-16	@—
HAY AND STRAW—		
Timothy, choice	14 —	@14 50
Mixed	11 00	@13 00
Cut Hay	13 00	@14 00
Rye Straw	13 50	@13 75
Wheat Straw	— —	@— —
WOOL—		
Ohio, Penna., and W. Va. Fleece XX and above	32	@34
Common	29	@31
Unwashed medium	30	@30

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

The Need of the Age.

"O thou that art named the house of Jacob, is the Spirit of the Lord straitened? are these His doings? do not my words do good to him that walketh uprightly?"—MICAH 2 : 7.

BRETHREN, what a stern rebuke to the people of Israel is contained in the title with which the prophet addressed them, "O thou that art named the house of Jacob!" The words of Micah imply that the descendants of Jacob in his day were proud of the name of "house of Jacob," but that they were not worthy of it. Nothing is more mischievous than to cling to a name when the thing for which it stands has disappeared. May we never come to such a stage of declension, that even the Spirit of God will be compelled, in speaking to us, to say, "O thou that art called the Church of God!"

When the Lord found His chosen people to be in such a state that they had rather the name than the character of His people, He spoke to them of the Spirit of the Lord. Was not this because their restoration must come from that direction? If we ourselves feel that we are backsliding, let us turn to the Spirit of God, crying, "Quicken Thou me in Thy way." If we sorrowfully perceive that any Church is growing lukewarm, be it our prayer that the Holy Spirit may work graciously for its revival. Let us direct the attention of our fellow-Christians under declension to the Spirit of God. They are not straitened in Him, but in themselves; let them turn to Him for enlargement.

UNPOPULAR PROPHETS.

I. I think we may consider these words to have been spoken *to denounce those who would control the Spirit of God.* "Is the Spirit of the Lord straitened?" Can you hold Him a captive, and make Him speak at your dictation? On turning to the connection, you will find that there were certain prophets sent of God to Israel who were unpopular. The message which they brought was not acceptable; the people could not endure it; and so we read in the sixth verse: "Prophesy ye not, say they to them that prophesy: they shall not prophesy to them, that they shall not take shame." The words of these prophets came so home to their consciences and made them so ashamed of themselves, that they said, "Do not prophesy: we wish not to hear you." To these Micah replies, "Is the Spirit of the Lord to be straitened by you?"

There were some in those days who would altogether have silenced the Spirit. They would banish all spiritual teaching from the earth, that the voice of human wisdom might be uncontradicted. But can they silence the spirit of God? Has he not continually spoken according to His own will, and will He not continue to do so? While the Scriptures remain, the Holy Spirit will never be without a voice to the sons of men; and while He remains, those Scriptures will not be left without honest hearts and tongues to expound and enforce them.

The apostate Israelites also tried to straiten the Spirit of God by allowing only certain persons to speak in His name.

THEY WOULD HAVE A CHOICE

of their prophets, and a bad choice, too. See in the eleventh verse: "If a man walking in the spirit and falsehood do lie, saying, I will prophesy unto thee of wine and of strong drink; he shall even be the prophet of this people." They had a liking for preachers who would indulge their lusts, pander to their passions, and swell their pride with windy flatteries. This age also inclines greatly to those who have cast off the restraints of God's revelation, and utter the flattering inventions of their own boasted "thought." Your liberal spirits your large-hearted men, your despisers of the old and hunters after the new—these are

THE IDOLS OF MANY.

Brethren, let me ask you, *do you imagine that the Gospel is a nose of wax* which can be shaped to suit the face of each succeeding age? Is the revelation once given by the Spirit of God to be interpreted according to the fashion of the period? Is "advanced thought" to be the cord with which the Spirit of the Lord is to be straitened? Is the old truth that saved men hundreds of years ago to be banished because something fresh has been hatched in the nests of the wise? My very soul boils within me when I think of the impudent arrogance of certain wilful spirits from whom all reverence for revelation has departed. Certain scriptural doctrines are, forsooth, discarded as dogmas of the mediæval period; others are denounced as gloomy because they cannot be called untrue. We are told that the teaching of God's ministers must be conformed to the spirit of the age. We shall have nothing to do with such treason to truth.

Certain of these backsliding Israelites went so far as to oppose the testimony of God. Note in the eighth verse—"Even of late My people is risen up as an enemy." It is sad when God's own people become the enemies of God's own Spirit; yet those who professed to be of the house of Jacob, instead of listening to the voice of the living God, began to sit in judgment upon His Word, and even to contradict the same.

THE WORST FOES OF THE TRUTH

are not infidels, but false professors. These men called themselves God's people, and yet fought against His Spirit. "What, then," saith Micah, "is the Spirit of the Lord straitened?" Will the Spirit of God fail? Shall the Gospel be driven out of the world? Will there be none to believe it? none to proclaim it? none to live for it? none to die for it? We ask, with scorn, "Is the Spirit of the Lord straitened?" It is to be greatly lamented that so many have turned aside unto vanities, and are now the enemies of the Cross; but fear ye not, for the victory is in sure hands: O ye that would control the Spirit of God, remember who He is, and bite your lips in despair; what can ye do against Him? Thus much upon the first use of our text.

CENSURERS OF THE SPIRIT

II. The second use of it is this, *to silence* those who would censure *the Spirit.* Some even dare to bring accusations against the Holy Spirit of God. Read the text again: "O thou that art named the house of Jacob, is the Spirit of the Lord straitened? *are these His doings?*" If aught be amiss, is He to be blamed for it? The low estate of the Church, is that to be laid at God's door? It is true that the Church is not so full of life, and energy, and power, and spirituality, and holiness as she was in her first days, and therefore some insinuate that the Gospel is an antique and an effete thing; in other words, that the Spirit of God is not so mighty as in past ages. Instead of blaming the Holy Ghost, would it not be better for us to smite upon our breasts and chasten our hearts? What if the Church is not "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners," as once she was; is not this because the Gospel has not been fully and faithfully preached, and because those who believe it have not lived up to it with the earnestness and holiness which they ought to have exhibited? Is not that the reason? In any case, are these His doings? God forbid! we cannot blame the Holy One of Israel. Then it is said "Look at

THE CONDITION OF THE WORLD.

After the gospel has been in it nearly two thousand years, see how small a part of it is enlightened, how many cling to their idols, how much of vice, and error, and poverty, and misery are to be found in the world!" We know all these sad facts; but are these His doings? Tell me, when has the Holy Spirit created darkness or sin? What if the world be still an Augean stable, greatly needing cleansing; has the Spirit of God in any degree or sense rendered it so? Where the Gospel has been fully preached, have not the words of the Lord done good to them that walk uprightly? Have not cannibals, even during the last few years, been reclaimed and civilized? How, then, can the Spirit of Christ, the Spirit of the Gospel, be blamed? Will you attribute the darkness to the sun? It were quite as just and quite as sensible. No, we admit the darkness, and the sin, and the misery of men. But these are not the work of the Spirit of God. These come of the spirit from beneath. He that is from above would heal them. These are not His doings.

But some have said. "Yes, but then see how few the conversions are nowadays! We have many places of worship badly attended, we have others where there are.

SCARCELY ANY CONVERSIONS

from the beginning of the year to the end of it." This is all granted, and granted with great regret; but "is the Spirit of the Lord straitened; are these His doings?" Cannot we find some other reason far more near the truth? Has Christ been preached? Has faith been exercised? The preacher must take his share of blame: the Church with which he is connected must also inquire whether there has been that measure of prayer for a blessing on the Word that there ought to have been. Christians must begin to look into their own hearts to find the reason for defeat. Have ye never read, "He did not many mighty works there because of their unbelief"? But it is also said that there is

A WANT OF POWER

largely manifested by individual saints. Where are now the men who can go up to the top of Carmel and cover the heavens with clouds? Where are the apostolic men who convert nations? Where are the heroes and martyr spirits of the better days? Our degeneracy is not His doing. We have destroyed ourselves, and only in Him is our help found. Instead of crying to-day, "Awake, awake, O arm of the Lord," we ought to listen to the cry from heaven which saith, "Awake, awake, O Zion; Shake thyself from the dust, and put on thy beautiful garments." Many of us might have done great exploits if we had but given our hearts thereto. We are straitened in ourselves; we have not reached out to the possibilities of strength which lie within grasp. Let us not wickedly insinuate a charge against the good Spirit of our God; but let us in truthful humility blame ourselves.

III. In the third place, our subject enters a more pleasing phase, while I use it to encourage

THOSE WHO TRUST IN THE SPIRIT

of the Lord. My brethren, let us this morning with joy remember that the Spirit of the Lord is not straitened. Let this meet our trouble about our own straitness. What narrow and shallow vessels we are! How soon we are empty! We wake up on the Sabbath morning and wonder where we shall find strength for the day. Do you not sigh, "Alas! I cannot take my Sunday-school class today with any hope of teaching with power; I am so dreadfully dull and heavy; I feel stupid and devoid of thought and feeling"? In such a case say to yourself, "is the Spirit of the Lord straitened?" He will help you. As a minister of Christ I have constantly to feel my own straitness. Perhaps more than any other man I am faced by my own inefficiency and inability to address such an audience so often, and to print all that is spoken. Who is sufficient for these things? I do not feel half as capable of addressing you now as I did twenty years ago. I sink as to conscious personal power, though I have a firmer faith than ever in the all-sufficiency of God. No, the Spirit of the Lord is not straitened. Come you that seem to plow the rock and till the sand, come and lay hold of this fact, that the Spirit of the Lord is omnipotent. No rock will remain unbroken when He wields the hammer, no metal will be unmelted when He is the fire. Still will our Lord put His Spirit within us and gird us with His power, according to His promise, "As thy days, so hall thy strength be."

This also meets another matter—namely, the lack of honored leaders. We cry at this time, "Where are the eminent teachers of years gone by?" The Lord has made a man more precious than the gold of Ophir. Good and great men were the pillars of the Church in former times, but where are they now? Renowned ministers have died, and where are their successors? I am not among those who despair for the good old cause; but certainly I would be glad to see the Elishas who are to succeed the Elijahs who have gone up. Oh, for another Calvin or Luther! He who found a Moses to face Pharaoh, and Elijah to face Jezebel; can find a man to confront the adversaries to-day.

Brethren, the great truth now before us may prevent our being dismayed by

THE PECULIAR CHARATER OF THE AGE

in which we live. It is full of a terrible unrest. The earthquake in the Riviera is only typical of a far greater disturbance which is going on everywhere. The foundations of society are quivering; the corner-stones are starting. No man can foretell what the close of this century may see. The age is growing more and more irreverent, unbelieving, indifferent. The men of this generation and even more greedy of gain, more in haste after their ambitions, than those that preceded them. They are fickle, exacting, hungering after excitement and sensation. Here comes in the truth—"The Spirit of the Lord is not straitened." Was not the Gospel intended for every age, and for every condition of human society? Will it not meet the case of London and Ireland as well as the case of the old Roman Empire, in the midst of which it first began its course? It is even so, O Lord!

But, then, sometimes we are troubled because of the hardness of men's hearts. You that work for the Lord know most about this. If anybody thinks that he can change a heart by his own power, let him try with any one he pleases, and he will soon be at a nonplus. Did I hear you cry, "Alas! I have tried to reclaim a drunkard, and he has gone back to his degradation?" Yes, he has beaten *you*, but is the Spirit of the Lord straitened? Do you cry, "But he signed the pledge, and yet he broke it"? Very likely *your* bonds are broken; but is the Spirit of the Lord straitened? Cannot He renew the heart, and cast out the love of sin? When the Spirit of God works with your persuasions, your convert will keep His pledge. "Alas!" cries another, "I hoped I had rescued a fallen woman, but she has returned to her iniquity."

NO UNUSUAL THING

this with those who exercise themselves in that form of service; but is the Spirit of the Lord straitened? Cannot he save the woman that was a sinner? Cannot He create a surpassing love to Jesus in her forgiven spirit? *We* are baffled, but the Spirit is not. "But it is my own boy," cries a mother. "Alas! I brought him up tenderly from his youth, but he has gone astray. I cannot persuade him to hear the Word; I cannot do anything with him." Dear mother, register that confession of inability, and then by faith write at the bottom of it, "But the Spirit of the Lord is not straitened."

Ah well! says one, but I am oppressed with the great problem which lies before the Church. London is to be rescued, the world is to be enlightened. Think of India, China, and the vast multitudes of Africa. Is the Gospel to be preached to all these? Are the kingdoms of this world to become the kingdoms of our Lord? How can these things be! Judge after the sight of the eyes and the hearing of the ears and the thing is quite beyond all hope. But is the Spirit of the Lord straitened? Surely the good Lord means to convince the Church of her own powerlessness, that she may cast herself upon the divine might. Looking around she can see no help for her in her enterprise; let her look up and

WATCH FOR HIS COMING

who will bring her deliverance. Amid apparent helplessness the Church is rich in secret succors. When the time cometh for the Lord to make bare His arm we shall see greater things than these, and then we shall wrap our faces in a veil of blushing confusion to think that we ever doubted the Most High. Behold, the Son of Man cometh; shall He find faith among us? Shall He find it anywhere on the earth? The Lord help us to feel in our darkest hour that His arm is not shortened!

IV. I must close by remarking that this text may be used to direct

THOSE WHO ARE SEEKING

after better things. I hope that in this audience there are many who are desiring to be at peace with God through Jesus Christ. You are already convinced of sin, but you are by that conviction driven to despondency and almost to despair. Now notice this: whatever grace you need in order to salvation the Holy Spirit can work it in you. You want a more tender sense of sin. You want to be able to perceive the way of salvation; can he not instruct you? You want to be able to take the first step to Christ; Do you cry, "I would believe, but I cannot tell how"?

The Spirit will help you to believe. He can shed such light into your mind, that faith in Christ shall become an easy and a simple thing with you. The Spirit of God is not straitened: he can bring you out of darkness into his marvellous light. If you are quite driven from all reliance on your own natural power, then cry unto him. "Lord, help me!" The Holy Spirit has come on purpose to work all our works in us. It is His office to take of the things of Christ and to show them unto us. Yield yourself to His direction. Be willing and obedient, and He will lead you into all truth.

May I invite you to remember how many persons have already found joy, peace, and salvation by believing the teaching of the Spirit of God? In the text the question is asked, "Do not my words do good to him that walketh uprightly?" Many of us can bear testimony to-day that the word of the Lord is not word only, but power. It has done good to us.

LIFE IN A LIGHTHOUSE.

I am like the good man and his wife who had kept a lighthouse for years. A visitor who came to see the lighthouse, looking out from the window over the waste of waters, asked the good woman, "Are you not afraid of a night when the storm is out and the big waves dash right over the lantern? Do you not fear that the lighthouse and all that is in it will be carried away?" The waman remarked that the idea never occurred to her now. She had lived there so long that she felt as safe on the lone rock as ever she did when she lived on the mainland. As for her husband, when asked if he did not feel anxious when the wind blew a hurricane, he answered, "Yes, I feel anxious to keep the lamps well trimmed, and the light burning, lest any vessel should be wrecked." As to anxiety about the safety of the lighthouse, or his own personal security in it, he had outlived all that. Even so it is with me: "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed to Him against that day." From henceforth let no man trouble me with doubts and questionings; I bear in my soul the proofs of the Spirit's truth and power, and I will have none of your artful reasonings. My one concern is to keep the lamps burning, that I may thereby enlighten others. Only let the Lord give me oil enough to feed my lamp, so that I may cast a ray across the dark and treacherous sea of life, and I am well content. Now, trouble seeker, if it be so, that your minister and many others in whom you confide have found perfect peace and rest in the Gospel, why should not you?

In conclusion just a hint to you. The words of God do good to those who walk uprightly. If they do no good to you, may it not be that you are walking crookedly? Have you given up all secret sin? How can you hope to get peace with God if you live according to your own lusts? Give up the hopeless hope. You must come right out from the love of sin if you would be delivered from the guilt of sin. You cannot have your sin and go to heaven: you must either give up sin or give up hope. "Repent" is a constant exhortation of the Word of God. Quit the sin which you confess. Is the Spirit of God straitened? No, His words "do good to them that walk uprightly," and if you in sincerity of heart will quit your sin, and believe in Christ, you also shall find peace, and hope, and rest. Try it, and see if it be not so. Amen.

SIDE-SADDLES.

An Argument to Show That Their Use Ought to be Abandoned.

The use of side-saddles is said to have been commenced in England about the year 1388, in the reign of Richard II. Before and up to that time ladies were accustomed to ride on horseback in the same position as men.

I have never tried the experiment of riding on a side-saddle, but it seems to me that it is at least doubtful whether any improvement was effected by the introduction of these saddles into England, and therefore I may, perhaps, be permitted to bring under the consideration of your readers the question as to whether it might not be advisable to abandon the use of them, and to adopt the mode of riding on horseback which was in vogue previous to the period referred to above.

A rider on a side-saddle is obliged to advance the left shoulder in order to "sit square," and this turning round of the head and shoulders to the right while the legs remain on the left saddle, brings the body into spiral or twisted form. Spiral complaints, arising probably from various causes, are very common among women, and to remain for a long time in the position alluded to may tend to increase the number of cases which occur.

Severe injuries sometimes ensue from a rider being thrown above the crutch, or pommel, and then coming down on the upper part of it, and occasionally from the pommel being forced into the chest of the rider, if the horse falls on his near or left side. An accident of the latter sort happened in Paris, in April, 1882, to a professional circus-rider, Mlle. Emillie Loisset. A new horse which she had been trying in the circus having refused to leap an artificial fence or barrier, turned around to regain the stable, but finding the door of it closed, reared and fell, causing the pommel of the saddle to enter the chest of the rider. It is stated that "doctors were soon in attendance, but only to pronounce Mlle. Loisset's case hopeless. The unfortunate young lady expired after some thirty hours' terrible suffering."

The skirts of the habits are often caught on the crutch or pommel, if riders are thrown, and the latter are then liable to be dragged along the ground. There are always many riders; also, who are inexperienced or unskillful, and who lean the greater part of their weight on the stirrup, thus pressing down the saddles on one side and causing sore backs to the horses. I believe that there is a large number of horsewomen who are convinced that some advantages would result from the use of side-saddles being discontinued, although they hesitate to carry it into practice, in consequence of the dislike that it may be supposed many of them have to the idea of appearing on horseback in a style which would be regarded as being a novel one in the present day. This dislike would probably be diminished if it were to become more known to the general public through the medium of your columns that the wish referred to exists. For riding on a cross-saddle the riding costume would, of course, have to be altered. A dress rather resembling that worn by ladies at gymnasiums might be the most suitable. Some practice at a riding-school should also be gone through before venturing on the road.

She Wanted Grapes.

Some time ago it was announced in the papers that a prominent Detroiter would make a trip to Spain this summer. Three or four days after the announcement he received a call at his house from an oldish lady, who introduced herself as living in the city and stating that she had read the notice.

"Yes, I shall visit Spain," he replied.

"These Malaga grapes come from pain, don't they?" she asked.

"Yes'm."

"You will probably go right where they grow?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Well, I want to see if you wouldn't do me a little favor. I'm very fond of Malagas, but I hate to pay two shillings a pound for 'em. I don't believe they are over ten cents a pound there, and I'll leave thirty cents with you and have you bring me back three pounds. Please select large bunches, and don't have any sawdust on 'em."

His astonishment was so great that she had laid down the money and got away before he could speak. He rushed to the door just as she boarded a street car, and she called to him from the platform:

"Large bunches and no sawdust. The sawdust never agrees with me."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1887.

Joseph and His Father.

LESSON TEXT.

(Gen. 47 : 1-12.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Bondage and Deliverance.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *There is no other God that can deliver after this sort.*—Dan. 3 : 29.

LESSON TOPIC: *The Delivered a Benefactor.*

Lesson Outline: (1. Seeking Royal Favor, vs. 1, 2.
2. Securing Royal Aid, vs. 3-6.
3. Dispensing R'l Bounty, vs. 7-12.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Honor thy father and mother; which is the first commandment with promise.*—Eph. 6 : 2.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Gen. 47 : 1-12. The delivered a benefactor.
T.—Gen. 45 : 16-28. Good news for Jacob.
W.—Gen. 46 : 1-7, 28-34. Jacob meets Joseph.
T.—Gen. 47 : 13-31. Israel dwelling in Egypt.
F.—Gen. 48 : 1-22. Jacob's last illness.
S.—Gen. 49 : 1-33. Jacob's death scene.
S.—Gen. 50 : 1-26. Joseph true to the end.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. SEEKING ROYAL FAVOR.

I. Approaching the King:

Then Joseph went in and told Pharaoh (1).
He shaved himself,....and came in unto Pharaoh (Gen 41 : 14).
Joseph said,....I will go up, and tell Pharaoh (Gen. 46 : 31).
So will I go in unto the king (Esther 4 : 16).
Then shall the king say,....Come, ye blessed (Matt. 25 : 34).

II. Speaking for Others:

My father and my brethren....are in the land of Goshen (1).
Thus saith the Lord,....Let my people go (Exod. 5 : 1)
Who also maketh intercession for us (Rom. 8 : 34).
He ever liveth to make intercession (Heb. 7 : 25).
To appear before the face of God for us (Heb. 9 : 24).

III. Presented to the King:

He took five men, and presented them to Pharaoh (2).
Joseph brought in....his father, and set him before Pharaoh (Gen. 47 : 7).
She shall be led unto the king in broidered work (Psa. 45 : 14).
They brought him,....to present him to the Lord (Luke 2 : 22).
Joseph's race became manifest unto Pharaoh (Acts 7 : 13).

1. "Joseph went in and told Pharaoh." (1) Friendship manifested to them; (2) Friendship manifested for them.—(1) Acting for them; (2) Speaking for them.
2. "My father and my brethren,.... are come." (1) A full statement; (2) A favorable statement.—(1) The new-comers; (2) Their possessions; (3) Their purpose.
3. "He took five men and presented them." (1) As evidences of veracity; (2) As inducements to favor.

SECURING ROYAL AID.

I. Kindly Inquiry:

Pharaoh said,...What is your occupation? (3.)
Pharaoh...shall say, What is your occupation? (Gen. 46 : 33.)
What is thine occupation? and whence comest thou? (Jonah 1 : 8.)
Is it well with thee? (2 Kings 4 : 26.)
Children, have ye aught to eat? (John 21 : 5.)

II. Truthful Statement:

To sojourn in the land are we come (4).
Thy seed shall be a stranger in a land (Gen. 15 : 13).
He went down into Egypt, and sojourned there (Deut. 26 : 5).
Jacob sojourned in the land of Ham (Psa. 105 : 23).
That his seed should sojourn in a strange land (Acts 7 : 6).

III. Generous Permission:

In the best of land make thy....brethren to dwell (6).
My land is before thee: dwell where it pleaseth thee (Gen. 20 : 15).
The land which the Lord thy God giveth thee (Exod. 20 : 12).
Go in to possess the land (Josh. 1 : 11).
The upright shall dwell in the land (Prov. 2 : 21).

1. "To sojourn in the land are we come." (1) Seeking our food; (2) Fulfilling God's words; (3) Following our destiny.
2. "In the best of the land make.... thy brethren to dwell.', (1) Favored by the king; (2) Favored in the highest; (3) Favored for Joseph's sake.—(1) God, a greater king; (2) Jesus, a grander intercesser; (3) Heaven, a better land.
3. "Make them rulers over my cattle." (1) Fitted for the king's service; (2) Sent on the king's service.

III. DISPENSING ROYAL BOUNTY.

I. The Father Honored:

Joseph brought in Jacob his father, and set him before Pharaoh (7).
I am Joseph; doth my father yet live? (Gen. 45 : 3).
Joseph....went up to meet Israel his father (Gen. 46 : 29).
Honor thy father and thy mother (Exod. 20 : 12).
God said, Honor thy father and thy mother (Matt. 15 : 4).

II. A Home Bestowed:

Joseph....gave them a possession in the land (11).
Let thy servants dwell in the land of Goshen (Gen. 47 : 4.
In the land of Goshen let them dwell (Gen. 47 : 6).
I go to prepare a place for you (John 14 : 2).
We have a building from God (2 Cor. 5 : 1).

III. The Family Nourished:

Joseph nourished....all his father's household (12).
They....were fruitful and multiplied exceedingly (Gen. 47 : 27).
I will nourish you, and your little ones (Gen. 50 : 21).
He maketh me to lie down in green pastures (Psa. 23 : 2).
He....shall go in and go out, and shall find pasture (John 10 : 9).

1. "Joseph brought in Jacob his father, and set him before Pharaoh." (1) To call forth the king's favor; (2) To call forth the patriarch's benediction.—(1) Piety blessing power; (2) Power honoring piety.
2. "Few and evil have been the days ....of my life." Jacob's estimate of his long life; (1) Its days are few; (2) Its experiences are evil.
3. "Joseph nourished his father, and his brethren." (1) A proper filial spirit; (2) A proper fraternal spirit; (3) A proper Christian spirit.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

HONORING PARENTS.

1. The Duty Enforced:

By God's command (Exod. 20 : 12; Matt. 15 : 4).
By divine wisdom (Prov. 1 : 8, 9; 23 : 22).
By Christ's endorsement (Matt. 19 : 16-19).
By apostolic precept (Eph. 6 : 1-3; Col. 3 : 20).
By momentous penalties (Deut. 27 : 16; Prov. 30 : 17).

2. The Duty Illustrated:

In Isaac (Gen. 22 : 6-10).
In Joseph (Gen. 45 : 3, 9; 46 : 29; 48 : 1, 2).
In Timothy (2 Tim. 1 : 5; 3 : 14, 15).
In God's children (Heb. 12 : 9-11).
In Jesus (Luke 2 : 51; John 19 : 26, 27).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The last lesson related Joseph's affecting disclosure of himself to his brethren. The discovery was pleasing to the king of Egypt, who at once proffered a home to the whole family of the patriarch. The eleven sons were sent back to Canaan laden with gifts for their father, and with wagons, or carts, for the conveyance of the woman and children. They were, moreover, enjoined by Joseph not to quarrel among themselves on the journey, as they might be tempted to, in recalling the long past, and seeking to lay the chief blame on one another. The news which they brought to Jacob seemed to him too good to be true, and at first he could not believe it; but the sight of the wagons, or two-wheeled carts, which, according to the monuments, were then common in Egypt, but which, so far as appears, were as yet unknown in Canaan, convinced him that Joseph was yet alive, and he determined to accept the offer of Pharaoh.

On his way to Egypt from Hebron, Jacob stopped at Beersheba, and worshiped his father's God by sacrifice. And here he enjoyed another theophany or vision of God. In it he had a Divine direction to go to Egypt, and an assurance of God's protection and blessing. This was needful, for on former occasions, when his father and his grandfather left Canaan for this heathen land, it was to meet a temporary necessity, but now there was a removal that was to last for generations.

At this point the narrative breaks to tell how many came to Egpyt with Jacob, and who they were. From this record we learn that all the immediate descendants of Jacob who were of his party were eleven sons, one daughter, fifty grandchildren, and four great-grandsons; in all sixty-six. If to these Jacob himself be added, and also Joseph and his two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim, we get a total of seventy. The same enumeration is given in Exodus 1, 5, and in Deuteronomy 10, 22; but in the speech of Stephen, in Acts 7, it is said that the number was threescore and fifteen. The discrepancy is best explained by the supposition that Stephen took the number given in the Greek Version called the Septuagint, then current among the people, because it suited his purpose, which was simply to set forth the contrast between the small number (whether sixty-six, or seventy, or seventy-five made no difference) who settled in Egypt, and the increase which made them, in so short a time, as the stars of heaven for multitude. The Septuagint, by the way, adds the names of five other descendants of Joseph.

As Jacob's caravan approached Egypt, Judah was sent forward to notify Joseph of its coming. Joseph then hastened out, and met his father in the land of Goshen (the Septuagint says that it was at Heroopolis), on the eastern border of Egypt. Goshen is fairly identified in the Wady Toomilat. There the caravan was halted, while Joseph returned to Pharoah to report the arrival of his father's party. It is at this point that the new lesson opens.

Condiments.

While condiments are of very little benefit as articles of food, yet they play an important part in stimulating digestion, and as factors in producing nerve force.

The principal condiments are pepper, cayenne, mustard, horseradish and vinegar; and should be used with discretion. Their constant use cause bebility in certain tissues; but when moderately used, the disturbance produced is not worth considering, especially when compared with the benefits which follow.

Condiments are of great benefit in aiding the digestion of substances which would otherwise be slowly acted upon by the digestive organs. Their action increases the amount of saliva secreted; and in many cases where the appetite is deficient they arouse it, and cause the patient to eat more than he otherwise would.

Condiments are very seldom given proper attention in the sick room. The patient is usually allowed to use them without a stint, whereas much benefit may be obtained by their judicious use.

In many cases of diarrhoea, black pepper, cayenne or mustard can be taken in usual quantities with great benefit. Black pepper is a well-known remedy in the common fever and ague of this country. Cayenne pepper is of special use in nervous dyspepsia, when there is a tendency for the food to ferment instead of to digest.

Ingratitude and misfortune m men imperious.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., APRIL 20, 1887.

1887.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte	N W	H Y Stitzer,
	S W	Edward Brown, Jr,
	W W	James Schofield,
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A C Witherite,
Millheim Boro		A A Frank,
Centre Hall Boro		D J Meyers,
Philipsburg	1st W	C G Herlinger.
	2d W	Henry Lehman,
	3d W	A J Graham,
Unionville Boro		A J Greist.
Benner twp		Thomas Frazier,
Boggs twp, N P		
do W P		Milligan Walker,
do E P		H L Harvey,
Burnside twp		Anson Dougherty,
College twp		John I Williams,
Curtin twp		David Brickley,
Ferguson twp E P		Henry Krebs,
do W P		Frank Bowersox,
Gregg twp S P		Hiram Grove,
do N P		Josiah Rossman
Haines twp E P		William Keen,
do W P		George M Keister,
Half Moon twp		William Bailey,
Harris twp		Frank E Weiland,
Howard twp		John Glenn,
Huston twp		Wm Irwin,
Liberty twp		Wm Gardner,
Marion twp		John Ishler,
Miles twp		A N Corman,
Patton twp		J C Eckley,
Penn twp		Wm H Kreamer,
Potter twp N P		F A Foreman,
do S P		W W Royer,
Rush twp, S P		J M Clarr,
do N P		John Howe,
Snow Shoe W P		Andrew Lucas,
do E P		James Reeding,
Spring twp		Wm Woods,
Taylor twp		Wm Calderwood,
Walker twp		John H Beck,
Worth twp		G J Woodring,
Union twp		Charles McGarvey.

H. Y. STITZER, Secretary. JAMES A. McCLAIN Chairman.

The house at Harrisburg has passed a bill appropriating $575,000 for patching up the public buildings. The power of the commission to make contracts, however, is not limited. They can go over them to any extent deemed desirable.

A GROUNDLESS REPORT.

Mr. Editor: Will you please allow we a few lines to correct the report about the death of our child in last week's Reporter? I do not know who gave you your information, but he certainly did not give you a correct report.

The child was not found dead in its cradle; did not even die in its cradle, but in Miss Kate Alexander's arms. Mrs. Land had not retired at all that night, but was sitting up, watching it, when, about 3 o'clock, she noticed a sudden change for the worse. We at once called the doctor in, and it seemed for a time if it were going to brighten up; but soon after the doctor left it sank back into a stupor, and in spite of all we could do, died shortly after five o'clock, so, then, instead of waking up and finding it dead, we were working with it for at least two hours before it died, and were awake and noticed when the change took place.

I do not understand how any one could start a report so widely divergent from the truth, as was the one given by you last week. THOS S. LAND.

(We agree with the writer, 'tis strange how opposite to the facts stories will be gotten up.—Ed.)

BRACE UP.

You are felling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, and want to *brace* up. Brace up but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at all Drug Stores.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. W. I. Fleming has opened a new tailoring establishment in the room formerly occupied by C. Dale, next door to First National Bank, Bellefonte. Mr. Fleming is a first-class tailor and has had years of experience. He opens up in new rooms, has a new stock of goods for spring and summer, and is prepared to cut and fit them in the latest styles, Mr Fleming offers special inducements to trade from this section of the county. Young men wanting a fine wedding suit or anything in the line of first class tailoring will find it to their advantage to call on Mr Fleming as he guarantees a good fit, and reasonable prices.

ARBOR DAY.—Governor Beaver has issued a proclamation appointing Friday, April 22, as Arbor Day. In it he says:

"Let school directors, teachers, and scholars unite in making it a day for the adornment of the grounds surrounding the school houses throughout the Commonwealth. Let the people of our towns and villages make it a day for the planting of trees along their streets. Let the people in our rural regions see to it that their highways are beautified by the planting of trees upon their borders. Let families observe the day in the planting of trees and shrubbery in the grounds surrounding their homes. Let the farmers see to it that the waste places on their farms are turned to profitable account by the planting of timber, nut, and fruit trees thereon.

MOST EXCELLENT.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs.

Trial Bottles Free at all Drug Stores. Large Size $1 00.

——Men's suits, $3.75 and up.
LYON & Co.

——Men's black diagonal suits, $7.50 and up. LYON & Co.

——French and English sateens crinkled seersuckers in dark and light colors. LYON & Co.

BARGAINS FOR ALL.

Frank's Great Novelty Store has resumed business at the South East corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, Bellefonte. Bargains for all.

Congressman Scott, of Erie, is said by the Burlington (N. J.) Gazette to be willing to bet $50,000 that President Cleveland will be renominated without serious opposition and re-elected at the proper time. Furthermore, he is said to be willing to wager a similar sum that the Republican party will make no presidential nomination after 1892. The theory upon which the last wager is to be laid is that another defeat will disintegrate the Republican party, which Chas. S. Wolfe insists is held together now only by the hope of a victory in 1888.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are t e direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

— Carpets of every grade, style and price, an entire new stock, largest and handsomest in the county, at S. & A. Loebs.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

We have now on hand our full line of spring and summer cassimeres for merchant tailoring, which we are prepared to manufacture into suits at very low prices. We have secured the valuable services of Mr. Jackson, the well known Bee-Hive cutter. He needs no special recommendation, as he has been known here for 14 years or more. We are determined not to be undersold and guarantee all goods to fit or no sale. We claim nothing beyond the fact that we give perfect satisfaction to all who deal with us. Give us a call and be convinced,

Yours truly,
SAMUEL LEWIN.

P. S Call and see our ready made clothing. Children's suits from $1 00 to $5.50, good, all wool goods. Men's suits in proportionate prices. Be sure to give us a call. S. LEWIN.

DR. H. S. CLEMENS,

whose regular office is in Allentown, Pa. will visit Bellefonte one a month and Centre Hall every two months, for the purpose of examining and prescribing for patients. Will visit Bellefonte May 10 & 11, 1887, from 6 p. m. Tuesday to 7 p. m. Wednesday; and Centre Hall on Friday, May 13 Dr. Clemens is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 25 years experience, and practices largely by inhalations. Please send to office (Allentown, Pa.) for testimonials.

22decly

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs and legatees; creditors and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1887.

1. The account of Lizzie B. Wieand, (formerly Lizzie F. Baker,) one of the executors of Joseph Baker, late of College township, deceased.
2. The account of T. E. Royer, guardian of Rosa M. Kreider, minor child of Philip Kreider, late of Miles township, deceased.
3. The account of T. W. Hosterman, executor of, etc., of Israel Vonada, late of Haines township deceased.
4. The account of J. M. Garbrick, executor of, etc., of Henry J. Dunkle, late of Walker township deceased.
5. The second partial account of Henry Meyer, trustee of the estate of Henry Meyer, late of Miles township dec'd.
6. Final account of James P. Coburn, executor of, etc., of Daniel Reed, late of Haines township, deceased.
7. The account of John H. Miller, administrator of, etc., of John Schall, late of Ferguson township dec'd.
8. The first and final account of Clementine L. Iddings, administratrix of, etc., of James Iddings, late of Huston township dec'd.
9. The final account of Isaac A. Gates, administrator of, etc., of Solomon Gates, late of Ferguson township dec'd
10. First and partial account of B. F. Shaffer and Samuel Martin, executors of, etc., of James Martin, late of Walker township dec'd.
11. The account of P. F Bottorf, guardian of Franklin B Sample, late of Ferguson township dec'd.
12. The third partial account of Michael Hess, guardian of Margaret and Clara Knarr, minor child of Harrison Knarr, late of College township dec'd.
13. The first and final account of Clement Dale trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Nancy Hurst, late of Harris township dec'd.
14. The third and final account of Dr. P. T. Musser, administrator of, etc., of Jno. D Foote, late of Millheim borough dec'd.
15. The first and partial account of Thaddeus D. Stover, administrator of, etc., of Jacob W. Stover, late of Haines township dec'd.
16. The account of William and Levi A. Straub executors of, etc., of George Straub late of Benner township, dec'd., as filed by William Straub acting executor.
17. The account of J. Fearon Mann, administrator in Pennsylvania of etc., of Thomas B. Morris, late of California, dec'd.
18. The first and final account of William Lucas, administrator of, etc., of A K. McMullen, late of Snow Shoe township, dec'd.
19. The account of Robert Valentine, guardian of, etc., of Wm. S. Keyes, minor child of Thomas C Keyes, late of Union township dec'd.
20. The account of Robert Valentine, guardian of, etc., of John R. Keyes, a minor child of Thomas C. Keyes, late of Union township dec'd.
21. The account of John Holmes and Henry Whiteleather, administrators of, etc., of Jacob Whiteleather, late of Marion township deceased.
22. The account of A. W. Reese, executor of, etc., of Christian Reese, late of Patton township dec'd.
23. The final account of Isaac S. Frain, guardian of Sarah A. Loder a minor child of Margaret Loder, late of Marion township dec'd.
24. The account of A. H. Weaver, administrator of, etc., of Jonathan Weaver, late of Gregg township dec'd.
25. The account of Geo. W. Gingerich, executor of Jacob Gingerich, late of Potter township dec'd.
26. The second and final account of Lucinda Runkle, administratrix of, etc., of Hon. John K. Runkle, late of Potter township dec'd.
27. The account of Edmund Blanchard, executor of, etc., of Mrs. Adaline Harris, late of Bellefonte deceased, as filed by Mary F. Blanchard, administratrix of, etc., of said Edmund Blanchard, deceased.
28. First and final account of E. R. Chambers, executor of, etc., of Elijah Chambers, late of Patton township dec'd.
29. The account of Henry E. Duck, administrator c. t. a. of, etc., of Michael Ney, late of Haines township dec'd.
30. The account of Jonathan Harter, administrator of, etc., of William Harter, late of Haines township dec'd.
31. First and final account of Barbara Long, administratrix of, etc., of George Long, late of Gregg township dec'd.
32. The first and partial account of John J. Arney and Benjamin Arney, executors of, etc., of Jacob Arney, late of Potter township dec'd.
33. The first and final account of George Dale, guardian of Mahala A. Garner, (now Grove,) a minor child of Daniel Garner, late of College township dec'd.
34. The account of D. A. Deitrick and John H. White, administrators of, etc., of John White, late of Walker township dec'd.
35. The 20th annual account of John Irwin, Jr. and Daniel Rhodes, surviving trustees of William A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough dec'd.
36. The first and final account of John B Linn and Samuel H Griffith, executors of, etc., of Mordecai Waddel, late of Spring township dec'd.

JAMES A. McCLAIN, Register.

Register's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., March 29, 1887.

FROM LIFE TO DEATH

is but a moment if rheumatism or neuralgia strikes the heart. These diseases are the most painful and the most dangerous of any to which human kind is liable. They fly from one part to another without a moment's warning, and liniments and other outward applications are in themselves dangerous because they are liable to drive the disease to some vital organ and cause instant death. Rheumatism and neuralgia are diseases of the blood, and can only be reached by a remedy which will drive from the blood the dangerous acids. Such a remedy is Athlophoros. It has been thoroughly tested and is a safe, sure cure.

Spruce Creek, Pa., Oct. 5, 1885.

In answer to your request to know what your Athlophoros has done for me, I will say it has done wonderful work. I have suffered from rheumatism for eighteen years more or less, and sometimes not able to put my clothes on or eat alone. I took all kinds, doctored with a good many doctors, but nothing did me any good. I was getting worse instead of better. I read your advertisement in the "Democrat" and "Sentinel" papers of Louistown. I have taken in all four bottles. I feel no pain. I was drawn crooked, but now I am straight once more. Thank you for the good it done me. Athlophoros is the medicine. PHILIP HARPSTER.

Your medicine has cured me of neuralgia. I suffered with it for three days, and it gave me instant relief.

WM. F. KINCH.

Palmyra, N. Y., August 19th, 1886.

I used one bottle of Athlophoros for neuralgia after being laid up eight weeks. The result was very satisfactory.

R. S. EDDY.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of Borough of Centre Hall, Pa., for the year ending March 14, 1887.

1886. MOSES B. RICHARD, COLLECTOR BOROUGH TAX, DR.

Oct. 4. To Boro Duplicate	$210 40	
1887, March 14. To Balance	49 57	
		$210 40

1886. CR.

Oct. 25. By cash paid Treasurer	$100 69	
1887, Feb. 4. " "	27 96	
March 14. By 5 per cent. abatement on $111 27	5 56	
" 3 " commission on $111 27	3 33	
" 5 " commission on $40 29	2 01	
By exonerations and errors	11 28	
By balance	49 75	
		$210 40

1886. MOSES B. RICHARD, COLLECTOR POOR TAX DUPLICATE DR.

Oct. 4. To Duplicate	$205 96	
1887, March 14. To balance	47 39	
		$205 96

1886, Oct. 23. CR.

By cash paid Emanuel Smith	96 93	
1887 Feb. 4. By cash paid Emanuel Smith	39 21	
Mar. 14. By 5 per cent. abatement on $104 84	5 24	
By 3 per cent commission on $104 84	3 14	
By 5 per cent commission on $40 58	2 01	
By exonerations and errors	12 04	
By balance	47 39	
		$205 96

1886. JOHN SPANGLER, BOROUGH TREASURER DR.

Jan. 11. To cash supervisors Potter twp	$ 19 61	
Oct. 25. To cash M. B. Richard, collector	100 69	
1887, February 8. To cash M. B. Richard, collector	37 96	
To cash License Show	3 00	
		$161 26

1887, March 14. CR.

By Order No. 1, Street Com	$ 15 00	
" " 2, " "	60 00	
" " 3, C. F. Delninger printing	3 00	
" " 4, Street Com	25 00	
By cash paid Auditors	58 26	
		$161 26

1886. EMANUEL SMITH POOR OVERSEER OF BOROUGH, DR.

To cash Potter Township	$ 81 43	
Oct. 23, To cash M. B. Richard collector	96 96	
1887, Feb. 4. To cash M. B. Richard	39 21	
1887, March 14. To balance	3 68	
		$217 57

1887. March 14. CR.

By boarding Lewis Bottorf	$104 75	
By clothing "	15 02	
By merchandise Wm. Tobias	50 42	
By fuel "	30 21	
By beef and pork " "	18 39	
By shaving " "	5 10	
By services	10 00	
By balance	3 68	
		$217 57

JAMES LOHR, AUDITORS' TREASURER, DR.

1887, March 14. To cash received from J Spangler	$ 58 26	
		$ 58 26

1887, March 14 CR

By book	$ 4 50	
By Auditor's clerk	1 00	
By cash paid to E G Van Pelt, Treas	52 76	
		$ 58 26

1887, March 14. MONEY UNCOLLECTED IN HANDS OF OFFICERS OF BOROUGH.

Am't of Borough tax, M B Richard col	$ 49 57
Am't of Poor tax, M B Richard col	47 39
Am't of Poor tax due from Eman. Smith	3 68

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Centre Hall, having examined the above accounts, certify to the correctness of the same.

WM. B. MINGLE,
WM. P. SHOOP.
JAMES H. LOHR,
Auditors.

J. A. Reesman, Clerk.

MADAME DEAN'S

SPINAL SUPPORTING CORSETS

LADIES Energetic and intelligent ladies wanted to introduce our popular Corsets in every county. No experience required. Agents are making $100 monthly. 150 different styles to select from. Largest commissions, best terms, and most salable goods. Satisfaction guaranteed. Exclusive territory given. $3 OUTFIT FREE. Illustrated Catalogue and particulars free. Write for terms at once. Ask for our $300 Cash Premium List. Our new book, entitled DRESS REFORM FOR LADIES, with biography of Worth (illustrated), sent on receipt of application. IT WILL PAY EXPERIENCED AGENTS to WRITE for TERMS. Don't delay if you wish to secure territory.

LEWIS SCHIELE & CO., 360 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE "MADE A BREAK"

BUT NOT A BAD ONE.

WE RECENTLY MADE A BREAK FROM OUR ORDINARY LINE OF GOODS, WE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN SECURING THE AGENCY FOR CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE

= CELEBRATED |=| PATTERSON |=| ORGAN, =

WHICH IS ONE OF THE FINEST TONED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET. ANOTHER FEATURE IS THAT WE GUARANTEE IT TO BE THE BEST FOR THE MONEY. EXAMINE IT YOURSELF. WE CONSTANTLY HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

FINE SILVERWARE, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, RINGS,

PINS, CHARMS, HAINS, GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES. A FULL

Line of Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Revolvers,

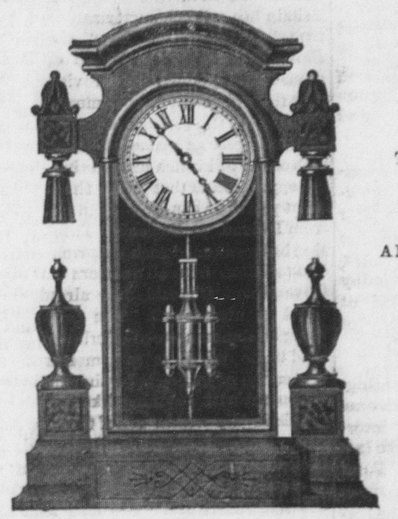
SEWING MACHINES,

We have the Agency for and keep in stock the DAVIS, NEW HOME, and others, with all the mondern improvements and attachments adapted for dress makers or the home. Nothing would please your wife better than an easy running machine.

LAMPS, — LAMPS,

We carry a complete line of Hanging Lamps. We have the Agency for the Incandescent Lamp, which we claim gives a stronger and better light than any Lamp in the market. New invention.

Come and see our Holiday Goods. All goods warranted.



WATCHES,

We have in stock all of the leading Watches made in this country. We have

THE ELGIN,
THE ROCKFORD,
THE WALTHAM,
AND ALL AMERICAN WATCHES.

CLOCKS,

We claim that we have the completest line of Clocks ever opened in Centre co. We have small and large with handsome cases. We can give you anything you want in this line at exceptionally low prices.

E. A. GLENN & CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

Next door to Hotel *J. Q. A. Kennedy, Manager,*

H K. HICKS & BRO. H K. HICKS & BRO.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M.

EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME.

COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Our positive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties. THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

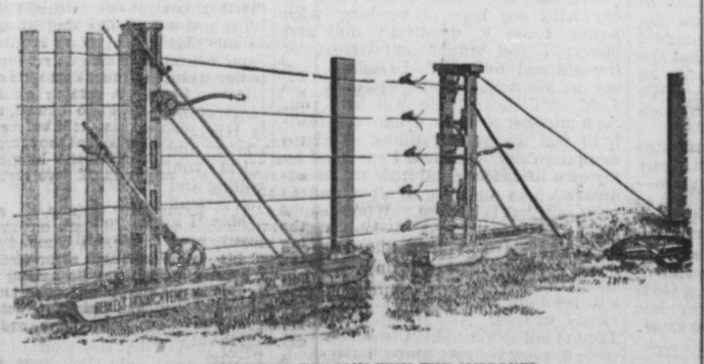
Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

H K. HICKS & BRO. aprly H K. HICKS & BRO

THE IMPROVED

HENLEY MONARCH FENCE MACHINE.



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED

HENLY * MONARCH * FENCE * MACHINE

IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.
2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.
3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.
4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.
5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.
6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.
7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.
8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.
9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.
10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.
11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.
12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.
13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory, address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,
unSmManufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania & New York. CENTRE HALL, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 1887

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 56 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 55 a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
" "	Renovo	8 50 a m
" arr at	Erie	4 00 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
" "	Montandon	1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven	2 30 p m
" "	Renovo	4 30 p m
" "	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
	(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
" "	Montandon	9 37 a m
" "	Williamsport	10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 33 a m
" arrives	Renovo	12 30 p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" "	Montandon	9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 20 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
" "	Renovo	10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" "	Montandon	1 22 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	5 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N leaves	Renovo	4 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 20 p m
" "	Montandon	7 23 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45 p m
" "	Renovo	11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
" "	Williamsport	1 25 a m
" "	Montandon	2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD. BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 05	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 22
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 15
2 09		6 33	Mifflinburg	8 33		5 03
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 43
2 37		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 39
3 17		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 35		3 48
3 30		7 49	Coburn	7 23		3 30
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 15		3 22
3 50		8 10	Rising Spring	7 06		3 15
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00
4 12		8 34	Gregg	6 43		2 53
4 23		8 45	Linden Hall	6 36		2 45
4 27		8 52	Oak Hall	6 30		2 37
4 30		8 56	Lemont	6 25		2 31
4 36		9 03	Dale Summit	6 20		2 25
4 45		9 14	Pleasant Gap	6 09		2 12
4 51		9 19	Axemann	6 04		2 05
5 55		9 25	Bellefonte	6 00		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

—WANTED.—About 400 bu. of good shelled corn within the next seven days, for which we will pay an advance over present market prices. Call on

KURTZ & SON.

—WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to purchase a number of shoats. Call at Centre Hall Roller Mill. tf A. HARTER.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

HAS PROVED TO BE

THE REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM.

MARION, IND., Aug. 13, 1886.

My wife was so afflicted with Rheumatism in her shoulder and arm that she could do nothing for herself, and could not sleep in bed, but had to be bolstered up in a rocking chair. Physicians prescribed, many patent medicines were used, but the pain still got worse. I sent for the *Russian Rheumatism Cure*, under a cloud of doubts. It was used according to directions for one week, and my wife was cured. It was one of those agreeable surprises that you meet once in a lifetime. It is now over four months since the cure was effected, and she can wash, iron, hoe in the garden, and do all kinds of work as well as ever, and has no symptoms of the old disease. We have no hesitancy in recommending the cure to all similarly afflicted, as SAFE AND SURE.

Truly yours,
H. J. FISHELL.

Thousands of others have been cured.

PRICE **$2.50.**

For complete information, **Descriptive Pamphlet**, with testimonials, **free.**

For sale by **all druggists.** If one or the other is not in position to furnish it to you, do not be persuaded to take anything else, but apply direct to the General Agents, **PFAELZER BROS. & CO.** 319 & 321 **Market Street, Philadelphia.**

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER

Centre Hall,

Have just opened in one of the Larges and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS
NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE.

OILS AND PAINTS
GLASSWARE, QUENNSWARE,
GROCERIES.

COFFEES SUGARS, TEAS. FISH
SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS,

EVERYTHING
KEPT IN A WELL REGULATED
STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

We offer bargains unsurpassed n this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

Al kinds of Produce taken and Highes Market Prices Paid.

DESCHNER'S GUN STORE.

BELLEFONTE PA.

A fine stock of

——POCKETKNIVES, SCISSORS,——

Razors and Razors Strops,
Revolvers,
Carving Knives and Forks,
Children's Knives, Forks and Spoons,

A fine lot of

FANCY ARTICLES,

NEW TOYS and DOLLS,

Musical Instruments, such as,

Violins, Guitars, Banjos
Mandolins, Fifes, Piccolos

Mouth Harmonicas, Accordeons,
in variety at

DESCHNER'S
GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORK
Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE
dec22tf

DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Makes a LOVELY COMPLEXION. Is a SPLENDID TONIC and cures CANCER, BOILS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, MERCURIAL and all BLOOD DISEASES.
Sold by your Druggist.

Sellers Medicine Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.

14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ¼ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1 75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC

Washington's Chestnut Blue Law Generally Enforced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Yesterday was a very quiet day here. The order of the commissioners, based on an obsolete law, directing a closing of nearly all the places of business, was generally observed. There were several dealers, however, especially in the down town districts, who kept open, and announced their intention to test the law. The liquor men are believed to have, in nearly every instance, obeyed the order, although the police report that there was one or two violations. It was noticed that two saloon men kept bartenders at their doors and that people were allowed to enter. The cigar stores were closed with the exception of a few places, where the owners informed the police they desired to test the law. All confectioneries were closed, and no hacks were to be seen on the streets.

The observance of the order as regards drug stores and news stands was much less general. A few of the hotels, notably the Riggs house and the Ebbitt house refused to serve guests with wine at their meals, but this practice did not generally prevail. The police did not arrest those whom they detected evading the law, but reported the facts to their superiors. It is understood that warrants will be issued to-morrow for the arrest of persons reported. Six arrests were made for drunkenness against an average of about twenty on previous Sundays.

The suburban tippling houses all laid in an extra supply of liquor in expectation of a "run," but the rainy weather kept many at home. A large number went across the river into Virginia, where, at the end of the bridge there are four saloons, and obtained liquor. A Virginia marshal put in an appearance, however, and although the sale of liquor was not stopped, eight or nine men who became hilarious were escorted to the lockup.

A number of temperance meetings were held, at nearly all of which references was made to the new order of things. The credit was all awarded to the ladies.

Killed by a Fellow Lunatic.

PROVIDENCE, April 17.—A death in the insane department of the state institute, at Cranston, on Saturday, proves to be homicide. Alexander Haskins, 58 years old, and Charles A. Wallace, 23 years old, had for some time occupied at night one of the small rooms intended for a single patient. Haskins was melancholy and sleepless, and Wallace, who is young, well built and active, was epileptic. The room was visited three times during the night, but Haskins was found dead in the morning. At an inquiry, Wallace told a story somewhat disconected and rambling, but sufficiently lucid to indicate that he had risen upon his sleepless companion and killed him by thumping his head upon the floor. Death was caused by concussion of the brain. A hole in Haskin's head is not yet fully explained, but there is a theory that Wallace had some weapon resembling a spike, though diligent search has failed to find it.

Sheridan Goes for Ingersoll.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—General George Sheridan delivered his lectures, "A Modern Pagan," last evening at the new National theatre, before a large audience, controverting the anti-religious views of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. The lecturer was introduced by Senator Sherman, and among the many prominent people present were Senator Beck, ex-Congressman Mitchell, of Connecticut, a lorge number of members of the bar and many ladies. General Sheridan's peroration was an outburst of thrilling eloquence, describing the anarchial tendencies of infidelity. He portrayed Col. Ingersoll as the assailant of the sublimest teachings of philosophy, of poetry and of science, of ancient and of modern times, without offering a substitute or a better thing. Ingersoll, he said, was employing his genius and oratory in extinguishing the truest source of human happiness.

Eloped With a Blonde.

ROCHESTER, April 18.—Dell Brayton, a well-known bookeeper here, mysteriously disappeared Wednesday last. It is now learned that Brayton who is a married man, had eloped with a young lady, a beautiful, bewitching blonde, whose acquaintance he made at a church which both attended. Brayton some time ago told a friend that he was a victim of a blackmailing scheme, and said that he was going to leave the city. It turns out that the father of the young woman learned of Brayton's attentions and threatened him with trouble if he did not cease them. The pair it seems, then decided to elope. Their whereabouts is unknown.

Aerial Navigation Accomplished.

BERLIN, April 17.—Successful experiments have been at Metz with a navigable balloon, propelled by an electric motor. The balloon is the invention of a German engineer named Welker, who for some time was employed in America, where he perfected his discovery. The German government has bought the invention, paying for it 1,000,000 marks down, another 1,000,000 which is to be paid in installments. The speed of the balloon exceeds that of a railway train, and it may be stopped and directed at will, moving against the wind.

Chestnut Walnut Dead.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 18.—The death of an old Indian known as Old Walnut, who lived in a hut at Watertown, is reported to have occurred on Monday last. Old Walnut was a well known character and is said to have been over one hundred years of age. His father was once chief of a tribe that once owned the whole territory for miles around. Walnut is said to have died from the effects of too much whiskey, and had he been temperate it is thought he might have lived many years longer.

Cost of a Strike.

NEW YORK, April 18.—At the meeting of the Brooklyn Central Labor union, the framers reported that their strike wao over, the bosses agreeing to the demands. The executive committee of the Framers' association reported the cost of the strike was $6,800 of which $2,8000 was paid to the men in cash, and the remainder was lost in time. The plumbers' laborers demanded an increase of 25 cents a day in their wages.

They Went Sailing on Sunday.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Five young men hired a sail boat at the foot of Eutaw street. Three of them were Frank Harman and two brothers named Baughman. The other two were unknown to their companions. They sailed their boat across to Curtis Bay, in the middle of which the boat upset, throwing all five into the water. Harman and the Baughman brothers were rescued, but the two strangers were drowned.

Prisoners Revolt in a Penitentiary.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17.—In the state penitentiary here about 5 o'clock last evening a prisoner drew a knife and refused to obey orders. He was knocked down by the guards and taken to the hospital. Most of the convicts then refused to go into their cells. The city police force and the governor's guards went to the aid of the penitentiary authorities.

PRESENTS FOR HIS HOLINESS.

All Governments Contribute to His Coming Jubilee Celebration.

LONDON, April 16.—The growing power of the pope's political influence in Europe is shown by the unusual attention paid to him and by the preparations which are being made on all sides for the celebration of the jubilee anniversary of his entrance to the priesthood. The day of the ceremony is now fixed for the 31st of next December. There will be an exhibition opened in the gardens of the vatican on the 1st of January, 1888, of the objects of art sent to the Holy Father in honor of the occasion. All the archbishops and bishops throughout the world have been invited to be present at Rome during the festivities. The dome of St. Peter's will be illuminated three nights previous to the jubilee day. This will be the first occasion on which this has been done since 1870. It is said that every parish, however small, throughout the world will be present in this jubilee. All the crowned loyalties in Europe will send presents. Queen Victoria will send the pope a copy of the vulgrate richly bound. The Empress of China has officially announced her intention of sending some marvelous specimens of Chinese embroidery. The Emperor of Germany's gift is to be a chalice of pure gold adorned with immense diamonds, one for every member of his family. The Queen Regent of Spain has sent a ring, one brilliant alone which is valued at $15,000. The Portugese sovereigns likewise send rich presents, that of Queen Dona Maria Pia, who is the sister of King Humbert, being an altar cloth worked by herself. The President of the French Republic has already sent two immense Sevres vases. The French archbishops and bishops are bestirring themselves to send gifts worthy of the occasion. The archdiocese of Lyons sends a satin chasuble embroidered with gold, bearing the arms of the Pope and of the City of Lyons. The monks of Lerins have prepared a volume of marvellous illuminations magnificently bound in velvet. The Archdiocese of Paris has decided to present a tiara of gold ornamented with diamonds, sapphires and rubies. The German catholics will send the Pope a collection of all literary and scientific works published in Germany under his reign, expressly bound for his acceptance. The entire series will consist of over twenty thousand volumes. The exhibition will be well worth seeing, as it will consist of an incredible number of things. The sultan's offering to the pope is a ring valued at 250,000. The Italian government has announced that the jubilee offerings for the pope will be allowed to pass the frontier without being opened, and will be delivered at the Vatican free of all customs duties.

Bison William and the Britishers.

LONDON, April 17.—It required three trains to haul Buffalo Bill's Wild West show from the London docks to the grounds of the American Exposition. The Indians and cowboys came up on the last train, and made a great sensation among the hundreds of English people who had collected in the neighboring streets and in the windows and even on the roofs of the adjacent houses to see them. An extra force of police was sent down to keep order, but they were hardly able to keep back the crowd when the Indians passed into their camping grounds where they pitched their tents in plain view of everybody. Buffalo Bill remained on the ground all night and established a sort of "dead" line, outside of which he refused to allow any of his people to go.

Rochefort Attacks the Pope.

PARIS, April 18.—M. Rochefort has a violent article in *L'Intransigeant* directed against the Pope, who, he says, sacrificed France to Germany in the Chinese missions question, and is now aiding in the work of Germanizing Alsace-Lorraine. The article concludes:

"If most of our ministers were not known to fast on Fridays the government would answer these insults by recalling the French ambassador to the Vatican and suppressing the religious budget."

Fears of an Indian Uprising.

INDIAN TERRITORY, April 18.—Great excitement prevails all through the Kiowa reservation. It is feared by many that the Kiowas may at any moment go on the warpath. A regular pitched battle took place at the cow camp of Great house and Bush. It was started by the Indians running through the camp yelling and flourishing their guns. The cowboys came out victorious with a few serious wounds. The Indians on the Kiowa reservation have been constantly killing cattle. A few days ago they were caught stealing cattle by the cowboys, who undertook to capture them, but the Indians made off with their plunder.

Crushed to Death in an Elevator.

ROCHESTER, April 17.—Leopold Heffmeyer, of the firm of Garson, Meyer & Co., of this city, was found this forenoon in the elevator shaft of the Garson building dead, the body being doubled up and terribly crushed, the trunk being forced into a space but eight inches in width. Heffmeyer, it is supposed, was caught between the elevator and the side of the well while trying to step from a landing to the elevator platform. The dead man was a resident of New York city, and had been in Rochester but a few months. He has a wife and two children living in New York.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Money on call 5 and 6per cent.

	Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day.
4½s, 1891, reg.	110¼	110¾
4½, 1891, con.	110¼	110¾
4s, 1907, reg.	129¾	129¾
4c, 1907, con.	129¾	129¾

STOCK MARKET.

THREE O'CLOCK—The market for the afternoon was dull and limited and almost devoid of feature. New Jersey Central sold down during nearly all the afternoon and other stocks were quiet and heavy.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Closing Yesterday	Closing To-day.
Canadian Pacific	56	64¾
Chicago, Bur, & Q.	44	144
Central Pacific	144¾	4?
Del. & Hudson	104¼	104¼
Del. Lack. & W.	141½	138¾
Erie	137	33¾
Erie prof.	35¼	73½
Lake Shore	74	94½
Louis. & Nash.	95	65
Michigan Central	68¼	93
Missouri Pacific	93¼	108
N. Y. & New Eng.	108¾	62½
N. J. Central	64	112¾
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.	78	119½
Northwestern	121¼	101
Oregon Navigation	103½	56¼
Pacific Mail	56	44¾
Reading	46	126½
Rock Island	126¾	92¼
St. Paul	93¼	
Union Pacific	61⅝	61¾
West. Union Tel.	77¼	76¾

PRODUCE MARKET.

	May	June	July
Wheat	93	92¾	92¾
Corn	49¼	48¾	49¾
Oats	35¼	35½	

MERCHANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter—Market barely steady. Creamery—Eastern 20c.a23c.; Western 20c.a20. Dairy—Imitation, 22c.a22½.; eastern, half-firkin tubs, 22c.a23c.; eastern, firkins, 16c.a18c.; western, 16c.ac18. Factory—Fresh, 22c.a23c.; low grades 5c.a7c.

Cheese—Market steady. Factory—New York, cheddar, 13½c.a18¼. Creamery—New York, part skims, 11½.a12½c.

Eggs—Market barely steady. Fresh—Eastern firsts, 14½a15c.; western hrsts 14½c.a14¾c.

THE RICHEST HUMOROUS BOOK of the AGE is

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA

by Josiah Allen's Wife. Miss HOLLY spent all last season amid the *whirl of fashion* at Saratoga, and takes off its follies, flirtations, low neck dressing, pug dogs, &c., in her inimitable mirth-provoking style. The book is *profusely illustrated* by OPPER, the renowned artist of *Puck*. Will sell immensely. Price $2.50. BRIGHT AGENTS WANTED. Address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs. Philada., Pa. xap27

5,000 AGENTS WANTED! DOUBLE QUICK! to sell JOE. HOWARD'S LIFE OF BEECHER

Infinitely the most valuable because coming so closely from the family circle and by a *master hand* engaged in a "Labor of Love." Richly illustrated—steel portrait, &c. Will *sell* immensely. *Millions* want this *standard* Life of the *greatest Preacher and Orator* of the *age*. Quick is the word. Territory in *great* demand. Send for circulars and 50c for outfit to HUBBARD BROS. PUBS., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. xap27

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the clerk of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre County, and that application will be made in the next sessions of said Court—being the 4th Monday of April next to grant the same:

John Anderson,	Saloon,	Bellefonte Boro
C G McMillen,	Tavern,	"
W R Teller,	"	"
Daniel Garman,	"	"
Emanuel Brown,	"	"
Peter Ashcroft,	"	Philipsburg Boro
James Passmore,	"	"
John A McOmber,	"	"
S B Row,	"	"
John Ramsdale,	"	"
William Parker,	"	"
John West,	"	"
Thomas W Whitton,	"	"
D J Meyer,	"	Centre Hall Boro
J W Newson,	"	Howard Boro
W S Musser,	"	Millheim Boro
H G Shafer,	"	"
Alvis Kohlbecker,	"	Boggs Twp
D H Ruhl,	"	Gregg "
John H Bibby,	"	"
Samuel Long,	Saloon,	"
Thos G Edmunds,	Tavern,	Haines Twp
Joseph Kleckner,	"	Penn Twp
John Odenkirk,	"	Potter Twp
Mary C Nolan,	"	Snow Shoe Twp
John G Uzzle,	"	"
Gotlieb Haag,	"	Spring Twp
Henry Robb,	"	Walker Twp

L. A. SCHAEFFER,
Prothonotary

Clerk's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., March 30, 1887.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age.

Chase Brothers. (Refer to this paper.) ROCHESTER, N. Y.

S. A. LIST,

LEWISBURG BOOK BINDERY.

All kinds of binding, at reasonable rates. Newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., bound and rebound in first class style. 1613m

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfuly solicited
JOS M. FEGER, Proprietor

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. 4augly

NEW PLAINING MILL

At Locust Grove, near Grove & Wolf saw mill.

—0—0—

IRA BARGER,

has just opened a new and complete plaining mill at the above place, and is prepared to fill all orders for

SASH,—— ——DOORS,

——SIDING.——

MOULDING, —— BRACKETS,

or anything else in his line. Rates as reasonable as elsewhere, and satisfaction guaranteed.

IRA T. BARGER,
9feb1y Spring Mills

THE

Keystone Mutual Benefit Association.

——OF——

—ALLENTOWN, PA.—

Offers the cheapest and best

—LIFE INSURANCE,—

In amounts from $500 to $8000.

—0—

AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Circulars. Address as above.
24 feb6m

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Sprin gTerm opens April 7, 1887.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

1. A Full Scientific Course of Four Years.
2. A Full Latin Scientific Course.
3. The following ADVANCED COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the General Scientific Course, (a) AGRICULTURE; (b) NATURAL HISTORY; (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.
4. A short SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.
5. A short SPECIAL COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.
6. A reorganized course in MECHANIC ARTS, combining shop-work with study.
7. A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.
8. A carefully graded Preparatory Course.
9. SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

Military drill is required. Expenses for books and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young ladies under charge of competent lady Principal. For Catalogues, or other information, address,

GEO. W. ATHERTON, President,
lymar9 State College, Centre Co., Pa.

THE DANIEL'S PLOW SULKY.

WILL WORK EQUALLY AS WELL ON ROUGH STONY LAND AS ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES. IT IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER SULKY IN THE WORLD. CAN BE ATTACHED TO ANY COMMON WALKING PLOW IN FIVE MINUTES TIME, AND IS WARRANTED NOT TO INCREASE THE DRAFT ONE POUND. SO SIMPLE A CHILD STRONG ENOUGH TO DRIVE A TEAM CAN OPERATE IT. WILL TURN A SQUARE CORNER WITHOUT RAISING THE PLOW. THE ONLY PLOW MADE WITH A FOOT LEVER TO START THE POINT OF PLOW ABRUPTLY IN THE GROUND OR ELEVATE IT TO SKIM OVER THE TOP OF FAST STONES, AROUND ROOTS, ETC.

We want a good, live man to act as agent in every town in the U. S.

Write us for our liberal terms and prices.

E. S. DANIELS & CO.,
HAVANA, N. Y.

McCORMICK BROS. | McCORMICK BROS.

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—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,
Side Boards, Lounges, Tables,
Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs,

Undertaking a Specialty.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 192 Fulton Street, N. Y.

JAS. H. LOHR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., AGENT FOR

Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, of Galesburg, Ill., special agent for the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin and Huntingdon. This Co., is strictly for Odd Fellows and their wives.

Also agent for the Union Central Life Ins. Co. o Cincinnati, and for various first class fire insurance companies. Rates same as any other agency. 5decly

CLEMANT DALE.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.

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Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,

Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. James R. Smith, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1887, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April, being the 25th day of April, 1887, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 25th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

And notice is further given that a special session of said court for the trial of special causes will be held commencing Monday, March 28st of which all persons interested are hereby notified.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1887, and the one hundred and twelfth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.

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THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE ACT

OF FEBRUARY 4, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or an adjacent foreign country: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property, wholly within one State, and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any State or Territory as aforesaid.

The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage.

All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Sec. 2. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person or persons doing for him or for them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatever, or to subject any particular person, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines, and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines; but this shall not be construed as requiring any such common carrier to give the use of its tracks or terminal facilities to another carrier engaged in like business.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: *Provided, however*, That upon application to the Commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the Commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the Commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offence.

Sec. 6. That every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall print and keep for public inspection schedules showing the rates and fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property which any such common carrier has established and which are in force at the time upon its railroad, as defined by the first section of this act. The schedules printed as aforesaid by any such common carrier shall plainly state the places upon its railroad between which property and passengers will be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force upon such railroad, and shall also state separately the terminal charges and any rules or regulations which in any wise change, affect, or determine any part of the aggregate of such aforesaid rates and fares and charges. Such schedules shall be plainly printed in large type, of at least the size of ordinary pica, and copies for the use of the public shall be kept in every depot or station upon any such railroad, in such places and in such form that they can be conveniently inspected.

Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act receiving freight in the United States to be carried through a foreign country to any place in the United States shall also in like manner print and keep for public inspection, at every depot where such freight is received for shipment, schedules showing the through rates established and charged by such common carrier to all points in the United States beyond the foreign country to which it accepts freight for shipment; and any freight shipped from the United States through a foreign country into the United States, the through rate on which shall not have been made public as required by this act, shall, before it is admitted into the United States from said foreign country, be subject to customs duties, as if said freight were of foreign production; and any law in conflict with this section is hereby repealed.

No advance shall be made in the rates, fares, and charges which have been established and published as aforesaid by any common carrier, in compliance with the requirements of this section, except after ten days' public notice, which shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedule then in force, and the time when the increased rates, fares, or charges will go into effect; and the proposed changes shall be shown by printing new schedules, or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time and kept for public inspection. Reductions in such published rates, fares, or charges may be made without previous public notice; but whenever any such reduction is made, notice of the same shall immediately be publicly posted and the changes made shall immediately be made public by printing new schedules, or shall immediately be plainly indicated upon the schedules at the time in force and kept for public inspection.

And when any such common carrier shall have established and published its rates, fares and charges, in compliance with the provisions of this section, it shall be unlawful for such common carrier to charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for the transportation of passengers or property, or for any services in connection therewith, than is specified in such published schedule of rates, fares, and charges as may at the time be in force.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the Commission hereinafter provided for copies of its schedules of rates, fares, and charges which have been established and published in compliance with the requirements of this section, and shall promptly notify said Commission of all changes made in the same. Every such common carrier shall also file with said Commission copies of all contracts, agreements or arrangements with other common carriers in relation to any traffic affected by the provisions of this act to which it may be a party. And in cases where passengers and freight pass over continuous lines or routes operated by more than one common carrier, and the several common carriers operating such lines or routes establish joint tariffs of rates, or fares, or charges for such continuous lines or routes, copies of such joint tariffs shall also, in like manner, be filed with said Commission. Such joint rates, fares, and charges on such continuous lines so filed as aforesaid shall be made public by such common carriers when directed by said Commission, in so far as may, in the judgment of the Commission, be deemed practicable; and said Commission shall from time to time prescribe the measure of publicity which shall be given to such rates, fares, and charges, or to such part of them as it may deem it practicable for such common carriers to publish, and the places in which they shall be published; but no common carrier party to any such joint tariff shall be liable for the failure of any other common carrier party thereto to observe and adhere to the rates, fares, or charges thus made and published.

If any such common carrier shall neglect or refuse to file or publish its schedules or tariffs of rates, fares and charges as provided in this section, or any part of the same, such common carrier shall, in addition to other penalties herein prescribed, be subject to a writ of mandamus, to be issued by any circuit court of the United States in the judicial district wherein the principal office of said common carrier is situated, or wherein such offence may be committed, and if such common carrier be a foreign corporation, in the judicial circuit wherein such common carrier accepts traffic and has an agent to perform such service, to compel compliance with the aforesaid provisions of this section; and such writ shall issue in the name of the people of the United States, at the relation of the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this act; and failure to comply with its requirements shall be punishable as and for a contempt; and the said Commissioners, as complainants, may also apply, in any such circuit court of the United States, for a writ of injunction against such common carrier, to restrain such common carrier from receiving or transporting property among the several States and Territories of the United States, or between the United States and adjacent foreign countries, or between ports of trans-shipment and of entry and the several States and Territories of the United States, as mentioned in the first section of this act, until such common carrier shall have complied with the aforesaid provisions of this section of this act.

Sec. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any combination, contract, or agreement, expressed or implied, to prevent, by change of time schedule, carriage in different cars, or by other means or devices, the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination; and no break of bulk, stoppage, or interruption made by such common carrier shall prevent the carriage of freights from being and being treated as one continuous carriage from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such break, or stoppage, or interruption was made in good faith for some necessary purpose, and without any intent to avoid or unnecessarily interrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. That in case any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall do, cause to be done, or permit to be done any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or shall omit to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, such common carrier shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of any such violation of the provisions of this act, together with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court in every case of recovery, which attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as part of the costs in the case.

Sec. 9. That any person or persons claiming to be damaged by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act may either make complaint to the Commission as hereinafter provided for, or may bring suit in his or their own behalf for the recovery of the damages for which such common carrier may be liable under the provisions of this act in any district or circuit court of the United States of competent jurisdiction; but such person or persons shall not have the right to pursue both of said remedies, and must in each case elect which one of the two methods of procedure herein provided for he or they will adopt. In any such action brought for the recovery of damages the court before which the same shall be pending may compel any director, officer, receiver, trustee, or agent of the corporation or company defendant in such suit to attend, appear, and testify in such case, and may compel the production of the books and papers of such corporation or company party to any such suit; the claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Sec. 10. That any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, whenever such common carrier is a corporation, any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting for or employed by such corporation, who, alone or with any other corporation, company, person, or party, shall wilfully do or cause to be done, or shall willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall wilfully omit or fail to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter, or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act, or shall aid or abet therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such offence was committed, be subject to a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars for each offence.

Sec. 11. That a commission is hereby created and established to be known as the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which shall be composed of five Commissioners, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commissioners first appointed under this act shall continue in office for the term of two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, from the first day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, the term of each to be designated by the President; but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired time of the Commissioner whom he shall succeed. Any Commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Not more than three of the Commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. No person in the employ of or holding any official relation to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or owning stock or bonds thereof, or who is in any manner pecuniarily interested therein, shall enter upon the duties of or hold such office. Said Commissioners shall not engage in any other business, vocation or employment. No vacancy in the Commission shall impair the right of the remaining Commissioners to exercise all the powers of the Commission.

Sec. 12. That the Commission hereby created shall have authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, and shall keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which the same is conducted, and shall have the right to obtain from such common carriers full and complete information necessary to enable the Commission to perform the duties and carry out the objects for which it was created; and for the purposes of this act the Commission shall have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, tariffs, contracts, agreements, and documents relating to any matter under investigation, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents under the provisions of this section.

And any of the circuit courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a supœna issued to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or other person, issue an order requiring such common carrier or other person to appear before said Commission (and produce books and papers if so ordered) and give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying; but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Sec. 13. That any person, firm, corporation, or association, or any mercantile, agricultural, or manufacturing society, or any body, politic or municipal organization complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said Commission by petition, which shall briefly state the facts; whereupon a statement of the charges thus made shall be forwarded by the Commission to such common carrier, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint or to answer the same in writing within a reasonable time, to be specified by the Commission. If such common carrier, within the time specified, shall make reparation for the injury alleged to have been done, said carrier shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation of law thus complained of. If such carrier shall not satisfy the complaint within the time specified, or there shall appear to be any reasonable ground for investigating said complaint, it shall be the duty of the Commission to investigate the matters complained of in such manner and by such means as it shall deem proper.

Said Commission shall in like manner investigate any complaint forwarded by the Railroad Commissioner or Railroad Commission of any State or Territory, at the request of such Commissioner or Commission, and may institute any inquiry on its own motion in the same manner and to the same effect as though complaint had been made.

No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant.

Sec. 14. That whenever an investigation shall be made by said Commission, it shall be its duty to make a report in writing in respect thereto, which shall include the findings of fact upon which the conclusions of the Commission are based, together with its recommendation as to what reparation, if any, should be made by the common carrier, to any party or parties who may be found to have been injured; and such findings so made shall thereafter, in all judicial proceedings, be deemed *prima facie* evidence as to each and every fact found.

All reports of investigations made by the Commission shall be entered of record, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the party who may have complained, and to any common carrier that may have been complained of.

Sec. 15. That if in any case in which an investigation shall be made by said Commission it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commission, either by the testimony of witnesses or other evidence, that anything has been done or omitted to be done in violation of the provisions of this act, or of any law cognizable by said Commission, by any common carrier, or that any injury or damage has been sustained by the party or parties complaining, or by other parties aggrieved in consequence of any such violation, it shall be the duty of the Commission to forthwith cause a copy of its report in respect thereto to be delivered to such common carrier together with a notice to said common carrier to cease and desist from such violation, or to make reparation for the injury so found to have been done, or both, within a reasonable time, to be specified by the Commission; and if, within the time specified, it shall be made to appear to the Commission that such common carrier has ceased from such violation of law, and has made reparation for the injury found to have been done, in compliance with the report and notice of the Commission, or to the satisfaction of the party complaining, a statement to that effect shall be entered of record by the Commission, and the said common carrier shall thereupon be relieved from further liability or penalty for such particular violation of the law.

Sec. 16. That whenever any common carrier, as defined in and subject to the provisions of this act, shall violate or refuse or neglect to obey any lawful order or requirement of the Commission in this act named, it shall be the duty of the Commission, and lawful for any company or person interested in such order or requirement, to apply, in a summary way, by petition, to the circuit court of the United States sitting in equity in the judicial district in which the common carrier complained of has its principal office, or in which the violation or disobedience of such order or requirement shall happen, alleging such violation or disobedience, as the case may be; and the said court shall have power to hear and determine the matter, on such short notice to the common carrier complained of as the court shall deem reasonable; and such notice may be served on such common carrier, his or its officers, agents, or servants, in such manner as the court shall direct; and said court shall proceed to hear and determine the matter speedily as a court of equity, and without the formal pleadings and proceedings applicable to ordinary suits in equity, but in such manner as to do justice in the premises; and to this end such court shall have power, if it think fit, to direct and prosecute, in such mode and by such persons as it may appoint, all such inquiries as the court may think needful to enable it to form a just judgement in the matter of such petition; and on such hearing the report of said Commission shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein stated; and if it be made to appear to such court, on such hearing or on report of any such person or persons, that the lawful order or requirement of said Commission drawn in question has been violated or disobeyed, it shall be lawful for such court to issue a writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such common carrier from further continuing such violation or disobedience of such order or requirement of said Commission, and enjoining obedience to the same; and in case of any disobedience of any such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, it shall be lawful for such court to issue writs of attachment, or any other process of said court incident or applicable to writs of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, against such common carrier, and if a corporation, against one or more of the directors, officers, or agents of the same, or against any owner, lessee, trustee, receiver, or other person failing to obey such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise; and said court may, if it shall think fit, make an order directing such common carrier or other person so disobeying such writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to pay such sum of money not exceeding for each carrier or person in default the sum of five hundred dollars for every day after a day to be named in the order that such carrier or other person shall fail to obey such injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, and such moneys shall be payable as the court shall direct, either to the party complaining, or into court to abide the ultimate decision of the court, or into the Treasury; and payment thereof may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovering the same, be enforced by attachment or order in the nature of a writ of execution, in like manner as if the same had been recovered by a final decree *in personam* in such court. When the subject in dispute shall be of the value of two thousand dollars or more, either party to such proceeding before said court may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, under the same regulations now provided by law in respect of security for such appeal; but such appeal shall not operate to stay or supersede the order of the court or the execution of any writ or process thereon; and such court may, in every such matter, order the payment of such costs and counsel fees as shall be deemed reasonable. Whenever any such petition shall be filed or presented by the Commission it shall be the duty of the District Attorney, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, to prosecute the same; and the costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States. For the purposes of this act, excepting its penal provisions, the circuit courts of the United States shall be deemed to be always in session.

Sec. 17. That the Commission may conduct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice. A majority of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no Commissioner shall participate in any hearing or proceeding in which he has any pecuniary interest. Said Commission may, from time to time, make or amend such general rules or orders as may be requisite for the order and regulation of proceedings before it, including forms of notices and the service thereof, which shall conform, as nearly as may be to those in use in the courts of the United States. Any party may appear before said Commission and be heard, in person or by attorney. Every vote and official act of the Commission shall be entered of record, and its proceedings shall be public upon the request of either party interested. Said Commission shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. Either of the members of the Commission may administer oaths and affirmations.

Sec. 18. That each Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, payable in the same manner as the salaries of judges of the courts of the United States. The Commission shall appoint a Secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable in like manner. The Commission shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of such other employes as it may find necessary to the proper performance of its duties, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Commission shall be furnished by the Secretary of the Interior with suitable offices and all necessary office supplies. Witnesses summoned before the Commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States. All of the expenses of the Commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the Commissioners, or by their employes under their orders, in making any investigation in any other places than in the city of Washington, shall be allowed and paid, on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the Chairman of the Commission and the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 19. That the principal office of the Commission shall be in the city of Washington, where its general sessions shall be held: but, whenever the convenience of the public or of the parties may be promoted or delay or expense prevented thereby, the Commision may hold special sessions in any part of the United States. It may, by one or more of the Commissioners, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties, in any part of the United States, into any matter or question of fact pertaining to the business of any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 20. That the Commission is hereby authorized to require annual reports from all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act, to fix the time and prescribe the manner in which such reports shall be made, and to require from such carriers specific answers to all questions upon which the Commission may need information. Such annual reports shall show in detail the amount of capital stock issued, the amounts paid therefor, and the manner of payment for the same; the dividends paid, the surplus fund, if any, and the number of stockholders; the funded and floating debts, and the interest paid thereon; the cost and value of the carrier's property, franchises, and equipment; the number of employes and the salaries paid each class; the amounts expended for improvements each year, how expended, and the character of such improvements; the earnings and receipts from each branch of business and from all sources; the operating and other expenses; the balances of profit and loss; and a complete exhibit of the financial operations of the carrier each year, including an annual balance-sheet. Such reports shall also contain such information in relation to rates or regulations concerning fares or freights, or agreements, arrangements, or contracts with other common carriers, as the Commission may require; and the said Commission may, within its discretion, for the purpose of enabling it the better to carry out the purposes of this act, prescribe (if in the opinion of the Commission it is practicable to prescribe such uniformity and methods of keeping accounts) a period of time within which all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act shall have, as near as may be, a uniform system of accounts, and the manner in which such accounts shall be kept.

Sec. 21. That the Commission shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, make a report to the Secretary of the Interior, which shall be by him transmitted to Congress, and copies of which shall be distributed as are the other reports issued from the Interior Department. This report shall contain such information and data collected by the Commission as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of commerce together with such recommendations as to additional legislation relating thereto as the Commission may deem necessary.

Sec. 22. That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the United States, State, or municipal governments, or for charitable purposes, or to or from fairs and expositions for exhibition thereat, or the issuance of mileage, excursion, or commutation passenger tickets; nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit any common carrier from giving reduced rates to ministers of religion; nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent railroads from giving free carriage to their own officers and employes, or to prevent the principal officers of any railroad company or companies from exchanging passes or tickets with other railroad companies for their officers and employes; and nothing in this act contained shall in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, but the provisions of this act are in addition to such remedies: Provided, That no pending litigation shall in any way be affected by this act.

Sec. 23. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the use and purposes of this act for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and the intervening time anterior thereto.

Sec. 24. That the provisions of sections eleven and eighteen of this act, relating to the appointment and organization of the Commission herein provided for, shall take effect immediately, and the remaining provisions of this act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

Approved, February 4, 1887.

March 22d the President appointed the following Commissioners under this Act:—

THOMAS M. COOLEY, of Michigan. Term six years.

WILLIAM R. MORRISON, of Illinois. Term five years.

AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER, of New York. Term four years.

ALDACE F. WALKER, of Vermont. Term three years.

WALTER A. BRAGG, of Alabama. Term two years.

An Ingenious Clock.

Another great clock has been added to the horological wonders of the world—a piece of mechanism that will vie with the elaborae marvel of Strasburg Cathedral, and put the processional curiosity of Berne Tower in the shade. The latest effort of the renowned Christian Martin of Villigen, in the Black Forest, is said, in its way, to surpass anything of the kind yet attempted. It is three and a half meters high, two and three-quarters broad, and shows the seconds, minutes, quarter hours, hours, days, weeks, months, the four seasons, the years and leap years until the last round of the year 99,999 of the Christian era.

Moreover, it tells on its face the correct time for various latitudes, together with the phases of the moon and a variety of useful information generally confined to the pages of an almanac.

It also contains a vast number of working figures representing the life of man, the creed of Christendom, and the ancient pagan and Teutonic mythologies. Sixty separate and individualized statuettes strike the sixty minutes. Death is represented as in Holbein's famous "Dance," in the form of a skeleton. In another part appear the twelve apostles, the seven ages of man, modeled afer the description of Shakespeare, the four seasons, the twelve signs of the zodiac, and so on.

During the nighttime a watchman sallies forth, and blows the hours on his horn; while at sunrise chanticleer appears and crows lustily. The cuckoo also calls, but only once a year—on the first day in spring. Besides the figures there is a whole series of figures in enamel, exhibing in succession the seven days of creation, and the fourteen Stations of the Cross. At a certain hour a little sacristan rings a bell in the spire, and kneels down and folds his hands, as in prayer; and, above all, the musical works are said to have a sweet and delicious tone.

Gray Hair.

That gray hair is not caused by old age is proved by the fact that many persons begin to show gray hairs while they are yet in their twenties, and some while in their teens. This does not by any means argue a repmature decay of the constitution. It is a purely local phenomenon, and may co-exist with unusual bodily vigor. The celebrated author and traveler, George Borrow, turned quite gray before he was thirty, but was an extraordinary swimmer and athlete at sixty-five. The spot where grayness appears differs with the individual. The philosopher, Schopenhauer, began to turn gray on the temples and complacently framed a theory that this is an indication of vigorous mental activity. Race has a marked influence. The traveler, Dr. Orbigno, says that in the many years he spent in South America he never saw a bald Indian and scarcely ever saw a gray-haired one. They turn more slowly than the whites.

It is the nature of man to hate those whom he has injured.

FARM NOTES.

THE ROOTS WILL GO TO MANURE.—It will be found difficult to place manure in an orchard or vineyard where the plants will not reach it. We have observed that roots of apple trees in sand pits extended downwards ten feet. The root growth is however, difficult in other soils. We recently followed the root of an old grapevine twenty feet under the location of a defunct building. When we stopped digging the roots were as large as a little finger, were four feet beneath the surface, and probably extended 10 feet further. A pile of manure about the base of a vine would have done but little good. Knowing the extent and habit of root growth, it is apparent that cultivation close about the trunks of the trees or vines is not necessary, and is often productive of more harm than good in marring and breaking. It has been found by careful experiment by Professor Beal that the cultivation with three or four feet of the base of a tree has no apparent effect on its growth or health, but cultivation further away from the trunk is highly beneficial. It is difficult to realize that the strawberry has roots five feet long, but it is a fact, the length varying according to the ease with which they can penetrate.

THE Scientific American gives the following as a water-proof branding-ink for sheep that will do no injurry to wool: Shellac, two ounces; borax, two ounces; water, twenty-five ounces; gum arabic, two ounces; lampblack sufficient. Boil the borax and shellac in water till they are dissolved, and withdraw from the fire. When the solution has become cold complete twenty-five ounces with water, and add lampblack enough to bring the preparation to a suitable consistency. When it is to be used with a stencil it must be made thicker than when it is applied with a brush. The above gives a black ink.

IN GARDENS and green-houses, where boiling water can not be poured on, ant's haunts may be easily removed by using picked bones, which will be soon covered with ants, which may be destroyed in hot water. Repeat the process and the ants will soon be cleared out, if a number of bones are used, which may be placed in out of the way spots where they will not be seen, but where the ants will soon find them.

PIGS luxuriate on clover and will do better on it than any other feed. If cut and thrown into the pen fresh twice a day, they will do better than to let them run in the patch, and they will not destroy near so much. If they run in the patch they will tramp down and root up more than they eat. When fed in the pen, what they do not eat makes an excellent manure, and that is where the economy of the plan comes in.

THE roots of trees in orchards will to a great extent grow as they are treated. If the orchard is plowed frequently and especially if the trees are mulched, the feeding roots will be near the surface and cannot be disturbed without injury.

WHENEVER rhubarb throws out a great many leaves and the stalks are small and worthless, the roots should be dug up and transplanted, dividing them so that only one thrifty bud is left to each piece of root.

THE ST. JO BOOM.

A City of 60,000 That Will Number 100,000 in Twelve Months.

"Most remarkable statements are heard in every hotel lobby and on every railroad train about St. Joseph, Mo.," writes a press correspondent. "A large amount of Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis capital is being invested in St. Joseph real estate, and I hear that a number of large enterprises, employing thousands of men and with a capital that tops millions, have completed arrangements for moving, bag and baggage, to this new center of emigration. I met a St. Joseph man on a Wabash train to-day. He tells me that the immediate cause of the great boom is the extension of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. This great system is making St. Joseph its Missouri River depot for its freight and stock traffic between Chicago and the Northwestern ranges, and has given the city a prominence as a railroad center equalled only by Chicago. The extension of the Rock Island has induced the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul to extend the diagonal southward to St. Joseph, and the Santa Fe to come up direct from Topeka and Atchison, in order to secure a short cut to Chicago, said to be sixty miles shorter than by any other way. The Kulo bridge will be completed by the first of August, and that will send the Burlington and Missouri trains from Denver straight through St. Joseph, eastward via the Hannibal. These and other favorable circumstances have combined to bring about a boom which, as I said in the outset, has become the absorbing topic of conversation in every prominent hotel lobby half way across the continent. I hear of men who have made a fortune in one day on an investment of $1,000. People are buying lots in hollows and on top of bluffs, and half the sales are made from the map without an inspection of the ground whereon they are located. The city has about 60,000 inhabitants, and not the least remarkable fact is that she is quoted in the last United States census as, next to Portland, the richest town of her size in the country, controlling the wholesale trade of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico. Her shipping facilities, coupled with her large wholesale trade, have made her perhaps the best manufacturing and pork-packing point in the West. The new Stock Yards, the most complete west of Chicago, cover 440 acres of ground, and will shortly combine an hotel, stock exchange and several large packing houses, with other facilities. Local capitalists are erecting a new $300,000 hotel, a safe depository, and companies have been organized to build a belt line and two cable roads, while the Council has just granted the right to two of the street-car companies to employ the electric motor. An inspection of the Boston *Post's* weekly clearing-house reports for the past three months shows the percentage of increase the largest of any city quoted in the report. Under such like circumstances, my informant thought, the boom rested upon a solid footing. Strangers are coming in by every train, and he predicted that the city would have a population of 100,000 in the next twelve months. Large additions to the city are platted, put on the market and sold in two days for residences, manufacturing and business purposes, the real estate deals going from $250,000 to $700,000 a day, those of last week footing up $3,500,000."

HOOD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA — TRADE MARK —

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best for this purpose. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system and creates an appetite, while it eradicates disease. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND WILL HELP ANY WOMAN Suffering from Kidney Disease or from troubles peculiar to her sex.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It has stood the test of twenty years in relieving periodical pain, promoting regularity of seasons, and banishing weakness, backache and consequent nervous distress.

Probably no other woman in the world receives so many "letters of thanks" as Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Mrs. D—— of Enfield, N. H., says: "I will simply say that your Vegetable Compound is all you recommend it to be. *It has done me Worlds of good.*" Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just to-day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegetable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and several packages of your Sanative Wash, and think it but right to tell you how much good I derived from your medicines. *They are a regular God-send.* All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stomach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every way."

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.

Cheap Homes in the north-western KANSAS INVESTMENTS Absolutely Safe Profits 50 to 200 p. c. For information write to Mickey Bros. Stockton Kans.

WITHOUT WARNING.—Lady (in uptown store): "Why, Mrs., is this you, and in mourning? I hadn't heard that—that——"

Mrs. S.: "Yes, Mr. S. was laid at rest two weeks ago."

Lady: "I am so shocked. Was his death a sudden one?"

Mrs. S.: "Very; without warning. He died of a cold contracted only the day before. Aren't the shops lovely?"

SHE HAD HIM.—Omaha Husband: "Now, I think this is going too far. You promised me you would countermand your order for that dress."

Omaha Wife: "I wrote to the firm that very day."

"But here is the dress and the bill for it—enough to bankrupt me almost. How do you explain that?"

"I gave you the letter to mail, and I suppose you forgot it as usual."

NOT LONG TO WAIT.—Gentleman (in restaurant): "A couple of soft-boiled eggs, waiter—not over four minutes."

Waiter: "Yes, sah."

"And I'm in a big hurry. How long will I have to wait?"

"How long did yo' say yo' want dem aiggs biled, boss?"

"Four minutes."

"Half an hour, sah."

HE REALIZED IT.—"Young man," said an apostle solemnly, "do you realize when you retire at night that you may be called before the morning dawns?"

"Yes, sir," responded the young man, "I realize it fully. I am the father of a 3-weeks-old baby."

"LEND me a tennah, Jinks?"

"What faw?"

"Why, to spend, of cawse"

"Haw! I guess not. I can spend it just as well meself."

"Lend it to me keep, then."

"If I lent it to you it would be to keep, deah boy. Awsk me an easier one."

A LITTLE girl who made frequent use of the word "guess," was corrected for it and told to say "presume" instead. A lady friend, noticing the admirable set of the little girl's apron, asked something in regard to the pattern. "Mamma don't cut my dresses and aprons by a pattern," said the small lady, "she just looks at me and presumes."

"MAMMA," said a Philadelphia girl, "what would be an appropriate present to give George? You know we are not engaged yet." "How long has he been calling upon you?" "About two years." "Then I think a pretty plain hint will be the proper thing to give him."

Frazer Axle Grease.

One trial will convince you that it is the best. Ask your dealer for the Frazer Axle Grease, and take no other. Every box has our trade mark on.

The uninformed man is a child whom every thing astonishes.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Impose not a burden on others which you cannot bear yourself.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

The joys of parents are secret, and so are their griefs and fears.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Patients. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

He that makes himself an ass, must not take it ill if men ride him.

RRR RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Asthma, Frostbites, Chilblains,

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS), so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.,

Proprietors of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent and Dr. Radway's Pills.

PENSIONS to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for CIRCULARS. O. D. L. BINGHAM, Attv Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE Good Farming Land, on long time. For information write to E. F. Guild, East Saginaw, Mich.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

Your clear cases are just the thing, and permit me to say you are the "boss" advertiser. Continue to ship 24,000 "Tansill's Punch" on the 1st and 15th of each month. They are the best goods for the money on this coast.

G. B. CORWIN & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Address R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago.

BLUEBERRY, a valuable fruit to grow for profit and pleasure and profit. Price $1 per doz. free to all. Agents wanted to sell plants. Outfit free. Address WILLOW RIDGE FRUIT FARM, Portland, Mich.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

14 519

OPIUM Habit Cured. Treatment sent on trial. HUMANE REMEDY CO., LaFayette, Ind.

HARTSHORN'S Shade Rollers ARE THE BEST ON EVERY ROLL BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

PENSIONS, Officers' pay, bounty procured; deserters relieved. 21 years' practice. Success or no fee. Write for circulars and new laws. A. W. McCormick & Son, Washington, D.C.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 50cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO. Charlestown, Mass

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Address BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER, Holly, Mich.

PATENTS. E. A. LEHMANN, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, Washington, D. C. No charge unless patent is secured. Send for Circular.

Professor Helden recommends superphosphate gypsum as a new material for absorbing ammonia in stables.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book offering sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The most difficult thing in life is to know yourself.

"The Slough of Despondency"

in which you are wallowing, on account of some of those diseases peculiar to you, madame, and which have robbed you of the rosy hue of health, and made life a burden to you, you can easily get out of. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will free you from all such troubles, and soon re-call the rose-tint of health to your cheek, and the elasticity to your step. It is a most perfect specific for all the weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to your sex. It cures ulceration, displacements, "internal fever," bearing-down sensations, removes the tendency to cancerous affections, and corrects all unnatural discharges. By druggists.

Shameless conduct shall receive infamous punishment.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails.

The child says nothing but what he heard at the fireside.

A Profitable Investment

can be made in a postal card, if it is used to send your address on to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, who can furnish you work that you can do and live at home, wherever you are located; few there are who cannot earn over $5 per day, and some have made over $50. Capital not required; you are started free. Either sex, all ages All particulars free.

It demands a giant's strength to subdue the weakness of love.

Sick Headache. Thousands who have suffered intensely with sick headache say that Hood's Sarsaparilla has completely cured them. One gentleman thus relieved, writes: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is worth its weight in gold." Sold by all druggists. 100 doses $1.

Politeness is a wreath of flowers that adorns the world.

ONE of every five we meet has some form of Heart Disease and is in constant danger of sudden death. Dr. Kilmer's Ocean-Weed Heart Remedy regulates, corrects and cures.

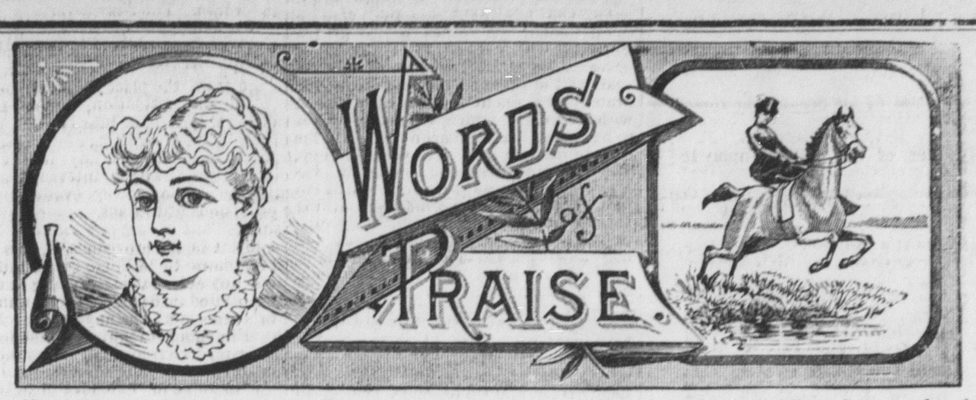
Price $1.00.—6 bottles $5.00.

The multitude who require to be led still hate their leaders.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 931 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

Take heed that you do not find that which you do not seek.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.



The following words, in praise of DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

$100 THROWN AWAY.

JOHN E. SEGAR, of *Millenbeck, Va.*, writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON.

MRS. GEORGE HERGER, of *Westfield, N. Y.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. ——, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER.

MRS. SOPHIA F. BOSWELL, *White Cottage, O.*, writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

IT WORKS WONDERS.

MRS. MAY GLEASON, of *Nunica, Ottawa Co. Mich.*, writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case.

Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED.

Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS DOCTORS.

A Marvelous Cure.—Mrs. G. F. SPRAGUE, of *Crystal, Mich.*, writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhœa and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhœa, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women sold, by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. **Large bottles** (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (160 pages) on Diseases of Women.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NOT LAZY, BUT ARISTOCRATIC.—There was a wealthy globe trotter who lived at one of our hotels. He did not need to work. He had a most expensive suit of rooms and no end of extras. A friend went up to call upon him in the forenoon and found him just at breakfast. He was drinking tea and eating toast and things. His manner was easy and deliberate. He had finished the cup and he looked calmly into it. Then he rose and walked across the room and rang the bell. The servant came.

"Ah!" he said. "Waiter, I want another cup of tea."

"Certainly, sir," said the waiter and he calmly walked to the table, took up the teapot and poured the tea into the cup.

"Thank you," said the Englishman, and went on with his breakfast.

NOT INVESTED.—He had been courting her for six months without coming to the point, when she turned on him one evening with:

"Charles, isn't it awful for a girl like me to have to worry over how I shall invest $75,000?"

He thought it was, and three months later they were married.

"I'll invest that $75,000 for you, my dear," he observed a day or two after the marriage.

"Oh, I was afraid some one might love me for my money and I gave it to papa," was the artless reply.

"MILLIE, dear, what is the name of your affianced?"

"Why, Clara, don't you know? It's Herbert Montague."

"Oh, how sweet! Is he rich?"

"Well off."

"And keeps a carriage?"

"Several of them."

"How nice! And fine horses, I suppose."

"Yes."

"And what is his busines, dear?"

"He keeps a livery stable."

"Oh!"

"WILL you trust me, Fannie?" he cried, passionately grasping her hand.

"With all my heart, Augustus, with all my soul, with all myself," she whispered, nestling on his manly bosom.

"Would to Heaven you were my tailor," he murmered sotto voce, and tenderly took her to his arms.

"WHO is the god of battles?" asked a teacher of the class in mythology.

"Mar," answered little Johnnie Henpeck.

"Mars, you mean, Johnnie," corrected the teacher.

"No, I don't, neither. I only got one mar."

PROMPT RESPONSE.—Pedagogue—"What is a shepherd?"

The class do not respond.

P.—"Suppose you are all lambs—that is, little sheep—what am I?"

Tommy—"The biggest sheep."

EVERYONE SPEAKS WELL OF IT.

Rochester, N. Y., March 08, '83.

For many years I have been troubled with severe pains in the back of my head and neck, the pain being so severe at times that I was nearly insane, and my friends feared that I would be. Lumps as large as a hickory nut would swell up on my forehead and neck. I tried many different kinds of medicines and physicians, but none seemed to reach my case, until I commenced the use of Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and before I had used it four days the pain left my neck and shoulders and went to my hips and limbs. I continued taking the remedy, and the disease seemed to work downward, but there was but little pain. I am still using the remedy, and I feel confident it will entirely cure me; for I am so much better and stronger than I have been for years. I cheerfully recommend it to all.

Very respectfully yours,
MRS. PHŒBE WHEATON,
110 Mt. Hope Avenue.

Sworn Statement from a Well-known Individual.

Lockport, N. Y.

A short time ago I was afflicted with rheumatism so badly that I could not move. My hands and limbs were all swollen. One leg was so badly swollen that it burst the skin. The Sheriff of our county advised me to try Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and bought me a bottle. After taking the remedy one day I felt relieved, and in less than two weeks I was able to go to work and have not felt rheumatism since. Three bottles cured me, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from rheumatism. CHAS. ROBILLARD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of June, 1883.

M. J. TORELL, Notary Public.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy and take no other. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5.

Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT KIDNEY LIVER & BLADDER CURE Price 25¢, $1.00 & $5.00

"Jones! What are you talking about?" What every body talks about. They say that for Bright's Disease, Kidney, Liver or Bladder complaints, this remedy has no equal." It goes right to the Spot. Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's Laboratory, Binghamton, N.Y. Letters of inquiry answered. Guide to Health (Sent Free).

YOU CAN'T BEAT THEM. Hop Plasters. Highly medicated for the cure of pain and disease. A wonderful strengthening Porous Plaster made from Burgundy Pitch, Gums and the virtues of fresh Hops. Cures instantly, Backache, Lame Side, Crick, Stitch, Female Pains, Sore Muscles, Rheumatism, Weak Lungs or pain in any part. The BEST plaster known. Call for Hop Plaster, 25c. everywhere

PATENTS Obtained, send stamp for Inventors' Guide. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER PACKAGES, 25c. Makes 5 gallons of a delicious, sparkling temperance beverage, strengthens and purifies the blood. Its purity and delicacy of flavor commend it to all. Sold everywhere. TRY IT.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE BEST IN THE WORLD Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

OAKLAWN The Great Nursery of PERCHERON HORSES.

200 Imported Brood Mares Of Choicest Families.

LARGE NUMBERS, All Ages, both Sexes, IN STOCK.

350 to 400 IMPORTED ANNUALLY from France, all recorded with extended pedigrees in the Percheron Stud Books. The Percheron is the only breed of Horses possessing a stud book that has the support and endorsement of the French Government. Send for 120-page Catalogue, illustrations by Rosa Bonheur.

M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED for the LIFE OF HENRY WARD BEECHER by Thos. W. Knox. An Authentic and Complete History of his Life and Work from the Cradle to the Grave. Outsells all others 10 to 1. The BEST and CHEAPEST. Splendidly Illustrated. Sells like wildfire. Distance no hindrance for we pay the freight and give Extra Terms. Send for circulars. Address HARTFORD PUB. CO., Hartford, Conn.

AFFLICTED & UNFORTUNATE After all others fail consult Dr. LOBB 329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 10 evenings.

MEDICAL OFFICES, 206 N. Second St., Philada., Formerly Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK. Established 40 years. For the cure of all Special DISEASES OF MEN, including VARICOCELE, Etc. Call or write and be cured by a Graduate of Jefferson College, with Hospital experience. Hours, 8 to 2, 6 to 9. Closed Sundays.

VENTILATED EYE SCREENS. Indispensable for those who face the light. Lighter than any used. No hot air to inflame the eyes. Use these screens and read without spectacles. By mail for 25, 50 and 75 cents; wholesale price-list on application. Send postal for circular

J. J. ROBBINS, 806 WALNUT ST., (P. O. Box 1312) PHILA.

600 PER CENT PROFIT ON POULTRY How to make it, sent free, if you mention this paper. T. H. BOCK, Cristfield, Maryland.

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. H. Mayer. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business; tested by thousands of cures. Office 921 Arch St., Phila. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 2721 N. 9th St., 5 to 7 P. M., & Sunday 8 to 11 A. M. Advice free

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF HENRY WARD BEECHER by Thos. W. Knox. An Authentic and Complete History of his Life and Work from the Cradle to the Grave. The Booming book for Agents. The Best & Cheapest. Splendidly Illustrated. Sells like wildfire. Distance no hindrance for we pay the Freight and give Extra Terms. Send for circulars. Address S. S. SCRANTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

Centre Hall, Pa., April 20, 1887.

SPRING GOODS SPRING GOODS

—O—SPRING -:- GOODS.—O—

We wish to announce to our many customers in Penns Valley that we are daily receiving new goods. The Spring Styles are out and we are getting them early in the season. Come along and see the New Styles.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!
FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!

We have just receivee a lot of Fish, and are sending them out at astonishing low figures. We ask all to come and examine goods and prices.

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW.
Centre Hall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Snow at Lock Haven on Monday, 10 inches; at Wilkesbarre 12 inches.

——Prof. George P. Bible of Lock Haven, is gaining in reputation as an elocutionist.

—Rev. Fischer's next regular services will be in the Luth. church, next Sabbath evening.

——A reader asks who invented the drum.—It must have been Partridge who was the original drummer.

——There seems to be no objection to the proposition that the $150 high license go to the water company.

——Harry Meyers of Williamsport circulated on our streets the other day; he has an insurance agency in said city.

——Mr. Shires, one of Sprucetown's most esteemed citizens, now well up in years, gave our sanctum a pleasant call.

——James Ziegler is now able to promenade our streets on crutches, having arrived at that stage of recovery from his broken leg.

——About half dozen cellars, for new houses at the lower end of town, are under way, indicating improvements in that section.

——The widow of Hon. C. T. Alexander has received a draft for $10,112.73 life insurance, the amount for which her husband was insured.

——The Bush house, Bush's block, arcade and three story dwelling, property of D. G Bush, dec'd, are advertised at sheriff's sale to make title.

——Wm. Rossman, at Pleasant Gap, while chopping wood, on Tuesday afternoon, accidentally cut a deep and serious gash in his head with the axe.

——The Centre Democrat insists that Bellefonte is suffering for the want of a board of trade. Perhaps if it had a board of trade it would suffer in its trade in boards.

——Rev. Fischer will administer the Lord's supper in the Centre Hall Luth. church on Sabbath morning, May 1st. Preparatory services Saturday afternoon previous, at 2 o'clock.

——Bellefonte ladies had an apron fair last week. We would suggest the Centre Hall ladies get one up with a view to making a walk to the station. They could beat the men all hollow.

——S. K. Emerick, of Unionville, gave our sanctum a call. Also at same time Esq. Rishel, of Gregg. Both these gentlemen are Democrats of the old Hickory stripe and first class farmers.

——Thirty employes of the J. F. Mann axe manufactory near Bellefonte, have struck for an advance in wages. The proprietor will not comply with the demand and will close his works for a year.

——The Tyrone Daily Herald, by capt. C. P. Jones, is on our table. It is a neat, nobby and spirited little daily, and a credit to the editor and the town. Tyrone should give the daily a liberal support.

——Rev. Diven preached in the Lutheran church of this place last Sabbath afternoon and evening. His sermons were of deep interest, practical and plain and rivited the attention of his hearers.

——John Scott, of Trough Creek valvey, claims to have struck it rich in the way of finding a large deposit of iron ore Round Knob mountain, being in close proximity to the E. B. T. R. R. He believes from the present outlook he will be able to handle a large quantity.

——A shingle mill at Six Mile Run, about six miles from Philipsburg, caught fire on the 13th, and was entirely destroyed. The mill property was large and valuable, being owned by the Phoenix Planing Mill Company, of Bellefonte. The loss is about $5000.

——Messrs. Shires & Kennedy painted the town red—with their fence machines—one day last week. They shipped quite a number from this place and are receiving orders daily for the Henley Monarch Fence Machine, which seems to give universal satisfaction everywhere throughout the state.

——Shannon Boal gave one of his grain fields, or what was intended for a wheat field, a raking up with a harrow and sowed it with oats, expecting to get oats where there was no prospect for wheat. No doubt other farmers are doing same as Mr. Boal, and if generally done where wheat fields look barren, farmers would find it to pay. Many sowed barley last spring, others oats, on their wheat fields and the crop in the summer in these was good where, left in wheat, they would have had nothing. Our farmers must turn their attention to something else in place of wheat growing, and the sooner they do it the better for them.

SAD SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A sad affair occurred Saturday afternoon, the 9th, at Rosecrans, Clinton county, about three miles north of Logansville, which resulted in the death of a boy named Motter, aged about sixteen years. It appears that he and a younger brother were about to shoot at a mark with a revolver, which was not supposed to be loaded. The weapon was at the time in the hands of the younger boy, when to his surprise and horror it was discharged in some manner, the load entering the back of his brother, killing him instantly, as is supposed. The younger boy, seeing what had happened, and not knowing what to do, became frightened and ran away and hid, no doubt fearing punishment, leaving the body of the poor victim lying where it fell. Before night, however, the little one made his appearance and told how the unfortunate affair occurred. The particulars were brought here by the Logansville stage driver, and we presume are about correct. Coroner Mader received no notification of the occurrence, and he supposes most likely that an inquest was held by a justice of the peace. The affair is an extremely sad one and is greatly to be regretted. The whole community at Rosecrans is greatly excited. We did not learn whether he younger brother was arrested or not, but as the shooting seems to have been entirely accidental, there would not be much necessity for that.—Clinton Democrat.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT THE AARONSBURG SPOOK.

Recollections of an old Citizen.

Mr. Kurtz:—Sir: As you have been publishing some ghost stories which at one time created some excitement in the vicinity of Aaronsburg, in days of yore, and as my memory goes back to the time the unfortunate teamster was killed, I will give you my recollection of the circumstance: The person killed by being run over by his wagon, was Joseph Carson, father of our esteemed friend Joseph Carson, dec'd. The time the accident occurred, was in the year 1818. Mr. Carson at the time lived on the farm now owned by Samuel Brown, in Harris township, two miles east of Boalsburg. He left home with his six horse team, to go to Lewisburg; either on his way down, or on his return, he accidentally got under the wagon, supposed by slipping on the ice, and was run over by a wheel and killed. Mr. Carson was one of our most respectable citizens and a very intimate friend of my father and mother. I recollect very distinctly of his visiting them a short time before he met with his sad accident. My brothers James and John being older than I, would likely have a fuller recollection of the whole circumstance than I have. I also have a very faint recollection of the outside rumor of spooks and headless persons being seen at different times at or near the oak tree you speak of in the Reporter, which, however, may all have been imagination of superstitious persons.

Sam'l Gilliland.

Oak Hall, Pa.

THUNDER GUST.

Thursday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, a terrific thunder gust passed over this section, reminding of the midsummer season. The lightning was vivid and frequent and thunder heavy. There was considerable rain with it, and the weather became cooler thereafter. The rain was a good thing for vegetation.

MILLHEIM POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

Early Thursday morning last, thieves broke into the postoffice at Millheim and breaking open the money drawer took between four and five dollars and a mail key. The postoffice is kept in Smith & Musser's hardware store.

— A Tussyville writer says that attempt to defraud the county out of $18 dollars on a bogus circulation and a subsequent backing out when our vigilant county officials discovered it, was a big drop down in an attempt to swindle by some greenies, and thinks the Reporter should expose that kind of dishonesty more fully as the public in general have faith in the outspoken manner of the Reporter as a friend of what is right. He also wishes us to explain the puzzle ½ and ½. To do that we want the request to come from some other quarter and then our friend will hear a bigger drop than that which was to take the $18 fraudulently from the county treasury. Must en bissle worte, Hen.

The Franklin House, of Milesburg, is no more. The flames attacked it Friday night and worked such destruction that only the ruins are now visible. They also consumed Mr J C. P. Jone's restaurant and Mr. A. T. Boog's store. The Franklin House was quite an ancient structure, occupying a conspicuous place on the corner of the square It was three or four stories in height, the upper part being frame. It was owned by Mr. J. C. P. Jones and Mr. A. V. Butler. During recent years it has been used for dwellings and when the flames ended its existence Friday night Mr. Jones and Mr Henry Comer, with their families, were its occupants.

——The J. F. Hill & Co., $3.00 improved sewed welt shoe, the best shoe ever sold for the money. These shoes have all the merits of the Best Hand Sewed work, being as flexible to the foot. Their great advantage over the old style machine sewed shoe is their perfectly smooth innersole. No pegs, tacks or heavy seam of thread to hurt the foot and wear out stockings. They are made of the very best stock throughout, in all the leading styles of high and low shoes and every pair is warranted. Try one pair and you will wear no others. For sale by E. Graham & Son, Bellefonte.

——The Lock Haven *Express* says that the barn on the farm of Ira Ohl, above Washington Furnace in Nittany Valley, was burned on Thursday afternoon with all its contents. The fire was caused by Mr. Ohl's little son playing with matches. Three calves and a lot of hogs were burned. All the farm implements were consumed, together with a large quantity of grain and hay. Small insurance with the Centre County Grange.

—This week the orders for flour at the Centre Hall roller mills are ahead of the supply The two brands for which there is a constant and increased demand are "Cream" and "Calla Lily," now among the best manufactured in the U. S. For two essentials, good water and excellent flour, Centre Hall can't be beat.

——Lewins has a merchant tailoring establishment connected with the Phild. Branch, under the management of one of the best tailors in the state who never makes a miss in a fit if you let him take your measure. Suits made to order on all the latest styles, and at low prices.

The Bellefonte Nail works sustain a severe loss in the death of the manager of the works. The *News* says:

No announcement could have been more unexpected than that received this morning giving information of the death of Mr. Samuel Auchenbach. The first intelligence was contained in a telephone message from Mr. William V. Emery, of Williamsport, saying that Mr. Auchenbach had died of cramp, on Sunday in the city of Reading, and that his son-in law had gone to that city to have his remains brought to Williamsport. A request was at once made for fuller particulars.

Mr Auchenbach was a member of the Bellefonte Nail and Iron Company, Limited understood thoroughly the mechanical part of that industry and was also a very excellent business man. His part in the conduct of this, the most important industry in our town, contributed greatly to its succes. His mission in Reading was in relation to the affairs of the firm.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE

Mr. M. Fauble, formerly with S. & A. Loeb, Bellefonte, has opened a new clothing house in Ammerman's Block, Bishop street, Bellefonte. Mr. Fauble makes a specialty of the celebrated "Rochester Clothing," which is considered by merchants and the public, to be the best article in ready made goods His stock has been received and is brand new in every particular. Along with clothing is a complete line of gents furnishing goods, hats, collars, shirts, underclothing, trunks, satchels, etc. Mr. Fauble invites his many friends in Penns Valley to call on him at his new stand and promises to give them better bargains than heretofore.

——Mrs. Wolf, relict of Jacob Wolf, of Miles township, now within one month of closing her 85 year, stepped off of the train on Monday morning and is stopping with her son, Wm. Wolf. This aged lady is still in good enough health to make such a visit. Her other sons yet living are Rev. E. J Wolf, D. D., of Gettysburg, merchant Henry Wolf of Mifflinburg, and commissioner John Wolf, of Miles. Three weeks ago all these sons were together at the old homestead in Miles to gladden the heart of their aged mother by a visit under the paternal roof.

——The item in last week's Reporter, taken from one of our Bellefonte exchanges, stating that the commissioners had appropriated $2 000 to make a park out of the ground between the courthouse and jail, is erroneous The commissioners have appropriated no money for such a purpose and do not intend to do so.

— Protect your horse's shoulders from sores and blisters by using good collars only on them. D. A. Boozer keeps a complete assortment and at all prices.

——A full line of ready-made clothing, for spring and summer, for men and boys, all prices, and latest styles—bargains and satisfaction guaranteed, at S. & A. Loebs.

——Horse collars from $1 on up at D. A. Boozer's harness shop, Centre Hall.

——Brussels Carpets from 55c up to the best velvets. Lyon & Co.

—Always strive to pay your honest debts.

—Never be jealous of your neighbor's prosperity and seek to prevent it.

—A Centre Hall boy, of good habits, who is bright at reading and spelling can enter the Reporter office as an apprentice to learn the printing business by applying soon.

—Any family getting no paper on account of being too poor can have the Reporter a limited time free.

—The Centre Hall party to the Kurtz-Krissinger wedding in Somerset county, returned on Tuesday morning.

—Subscribe for the Reporter, it gives all local and important general news and is always reliably Democratic.

—The boys serenaded Orris McCormick and Orris slipped up and "serenaded" the boys.

——Hats, caps, boots and shoes, at S. & A. Loebs, new stock and very low.

——Knee pants from 25c up to the best. Lyon & Co.

——Children's suits, $1.25 to $1.50 and up. Lyon & Co.

——Buy "Rochester Clothing" at Faubles.

MORE SNOW.

Following close upon the thunder gust a few days previous, Monday morning last opened with an old fashioned snow storm, the flakes, mingled with sleet, coming down so thick and fast as to have been a credit to a January spell, while this is the 18th of April. The depth of snow was about five inches and it bro't out the sleighs and the jingling bells.

——We regret to learn of the unexpected death of a son of Rev. Dr. Wolf, of Gettysburg, on Wednesday morning, 12. Mrs. Wm. Wolf, of this place attended the funeral of her nephew. The Reporter sympathizes with Dr. Wolf and family in this bereavement.

——The Rev. Francis W. Tustin, Ph. D., professor of the Greek language and literature in Bucknell University, Lewisburg, died at his residence on Friday, of congestion of the brain. Professor Tustin was 52 years of age. He had been connected with the university for nearly 30 years.

——Men's suits, $3.75 and up. Lyon & Co.

——Harness oil, best quality, at D. A. Boozer's.

—— Ladies' and misses' spring wraps and jackets in endless variety, at Lyon & Co.

——Calla Lilly flour, none superior. For sale by J. D. Long, Spring Mills.

——Do you expect to buy a new carpet? Schroyer's carpet store, Bellefonte make a specialty of this kind of goods. See card in another column.

——In Kennedy's jewelry store, is a high corner clock, made in Switzerland, in 1759.

—Wednesday and Thursday were fine overhead, but the roads are muddy.

The widow of Joseph Shirk, near Tusseyville, was taken quite ill. She had a stroke of apoplexy on Tuesday.

——He got married on Wednesday night, 13, John Orris M'Cormick did, to Miss Alda Beaty, of Spring Mills. Orris stole a march on every body in this, by going about it on the sly and saying "nothing to nobody." The Reporter congratulates Orris and wishes him and his a life of happiness.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The greetings of Spring to all! We have given you no annoyance for six months to read ads., and now hope you will gratify us enough to read this letter and profit by it.

We want to tell you that next week we will make our usual Spring purchases and as before do our utmost to make such selections as will please you. Week after next the stock will be here and we feel confident you will not regret having waited if you postponed your buying until then.

Next week by the use of a liberal amount of water and calsomine, we hope to brighten up our room, and make it more inviting.

Wait and be convinced that the place to get the best, most fashionable and at the same time cheapest goods is with

Your obedient servants,

Wm Wolf & Son,

Centre Hall, Pa., April 20, '87.

MILLHEIM.

The shooting on Sugar Valley mountain, mentioned by your correspondent last week, was done by a boy 11 years old, and the unfortunate victim was his brother 13 years old who was shot through the heart while they were playing indian.

Squire Eisenhuth fell from a wagon one day last week and sustained painful injuries in the back of his head and his back

On last Thursday burglars forcibly entered the front door of Musser & Smith's hardware store and stole about five dollars in money, some pocket knives and carried off the U. S. mail key.

There will be two new houses erected in this place in the near future by E. W. Mauck and Michael Maize respectively.

Joseph H. Feeher of Sunbury, arrived in our town, last Monday to give our band boys some new music, and an overhauling generally.

Our new borough dads have the back bone. You bet.

Andrew Immel, the former Aaronsburg landlord has rented and taken up his abode in this place.

A party of anglers from our town —we will not mention any names—went to Poe creek on the first trout fishing day and came back with the usual success, "Fisherman's luck," and the usual fish story.

TUSSEYVILLE.

The rain last Thursday night was just what all wished for, and has given the grain and grass a start. Some of the wheat fields look poor around here.

Rev. Diven preached an excellent sermon in our church last Sabbath morning.

Candidates are moving around, and several have shaken hands around here. One will be taken and the others left. You can look out for a full Democratic vote for the ticket next fall.

Some of our farmers think of planting oats or barley in their poorest grain fields, which is a good idea.

One of your particular friends (over the left) was here the other day, from your place, and said they were bound the Reporter should be run out. Some of our folks call that big talk, when one considers the source. Don't be scared, Mr. Reporter, as long as you are faithful to the Democracy, they will stand by you.

***

——For all wool cheviet checks and silk mixed cloths, of the best quality, at the lowest price, you will find Lyon & Co., just the place.

—— Fits, fits! guaranteed to all having a suit ordered at the Philad. Branch tailoring establishment, under Mr. Jackson, the boss tailor of this state. Samples for goods, and prices low

—— For summer silks, satin rhadimaes, summer silk and China silk, go to Lyon & Co.

—— Oil cloths, every pattern and width a new and beautiful stock, at S. & A. Loebs, and very low in price.

——All kinds of house furnishing goods, best assortment ever brought to Centre county, and at a bargain, at S. & A. Loebs.

EVERYTHING NEW.

Arthur E. Kerlin's new store at the Old Stone Mill is now open—full from cellar to roof—everything new and fresh—prices are low. We guarantee to save you money remember, our expenses are very small—we propose to furnish you good goods, at prices that will convince you that we are saving money for you. The very highest prices paid for all kinds of country produce. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to give us a call.

Respectfully Yours etc.
Arthur E. Kerlin.

N. B.—A. S. Kerlin will be at the store as much as possible to assist his son.

——Samuel Campbell of Millheim, is nursing a badly sprained ankle.

——Mr. Thos. Burd, of Ellsworth, Kansas, is visiting his father, Levi Burd, at Aaronsburg.

——Mr. R. B Hartman, of Millheim celebrated his 67th birthday, on Tuesday last. His posterity numbers 8 children, 29 grandchildren and 5 great grandchildren, nearly all of which were present on this occasion.

——Charles Woodring, of Rebersburg, secured a position in the railroad station at Spring Mills.

—Farmers in the vicinity of Woodward, are considering the advisability of erecting a creamery in that section.

BARGAINS FOR ALL.

Frank's Great Novelty Store has resumed business at the South East corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, Bellefonte. Bargains for all.

——Who was Charly Main?

——Mr. Harry Schrover has opened a carpet store in Bellefonte, where a complete line of carpets in all grades, mattings, floor cloths, etc., can be found.

——Boy's school suits, $2.50 and up at Lyon & Co.

——Men's working shoes as low as 85c and better goods at slightly higher prices. Lyon & Co.

DOUBLE WEDDING.

From the Berlin (Pa.,) Record, Ap. 16.

Thursday evening witnessed one of the most interesting social events that has taken place in Berlin for many years, being a double wedding at the residence of Mr. C. A. M. Krissinger. A large number of friends from at home and abroad were gathered at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Krissinger in honor of the occasion. The house was handsomely decorated with flowers and rare plants until it was indeed a bower of beauty and fragrance

The happy parties united in marriage were Mr. William L. Kurtz, of Centre Hall, Pa., with Miss Annie M. Krissinger, of this place; and Mr. Robert Philson with Miss Agnes Peterson, both of this place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. E. Fischer, of Centre Hall, Pa., assisted by Rev. C. B Gruver, of Berlin.

The brides were a vision of loviiness, and the grooms looked justly proud and happy as they were united to the charming creatures at their sides.

The brides were attired in beautiful and becoming costumes of white adorned with lace and flowers, and the grooms were in the conventional black

After congratulations refreshments were served and all adjourned to the dining room, where a most elegantly arranged table met the view, laden with all the substantials and delicacies, tempting alike to the eye and the palate. After due justice had been done the delicious viands, the guests spent a most enjoyable evening enlivened with instrumental music.

The brides received a large number of handsome presents, both useful and ornamental.

Among the guests from a distance were Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Fisher, Mrs Frederick Kurtz, Mr. Charles Kurtz, and Mr. Walter Kurtz, of Centre Hall; Miss Lena L. Gross, of Allegheny City, Miss Ida M. Anderson, of Newbury, West Virginia; Misses Tillie and Kate Peterson, Mr. Wm. Peterson, Mr J. E. Keffer and Miss Kate Keffer, of Ligonier; Mr. and Mrs W. H. Ruppel and Captain and Mrs. Harrison, of Somerset; Mr. and Mrs S. B. Philson, and Rev. L. Young, of Meyersdale; Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Krissinger, of Glencoe; Miss Sadie Critchfield, of Stoyestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Philson will remain in Berlin, but Centre Hall will be the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz, and while Berlin regrets to lose one of her fairest daughters Centre Hall society is to be congratulated upon gaining a member who will add to it real goodness and grace.

——Men's black diagonal suits, $7.50 and up. Lyon & Co.

——French and English sateens crinkled seersuckers in dark and light colors. Lyon & Co.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Barr, by Rev. Elliott, April 12, Jesse Piper and Miss Ailie Barr, both of Pine Grove Mills.

On the 16th April, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. M Ash, Mr. Wm. C. Bierly, of Mifflinburg, and Miss Ida Mader, of Mifflinburg.

DIED.

At her home, near Mifflinburg, on the 18th April, Mrs. Ellen Foster, wife of Mr. Robert Foster, aged 64 years.

In West Buffalo Twp, on the 5th April, Christiana, wife of John Diehl, aged 73 years, 7 months and 5 days.

In Buffalo Twp., on the 8th April, Mr. Wm. X. Brown, aged about 79 years.

In Hartley Twp., on the 26th March, Mary, wife of Mr. John Smith, aged 69 years.

——Go to Loebs, if you want to see the finest lot of dry goods in Central Penn'a. All the latest and most handsome styles—assortment complete, and can suit any taste. A special bargain offered in handsome dress goods at Loebs.

——Carpets, an immense stock from 15 cents up to the best. Lyon & Co.

——$20,000 worth of clothing at less price than anywhere else in the county. Lyon & Co.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR PUZZLE WORKERS.

The Judge's second Prize Offering

In Behalf of the

GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

In spite of its more or less complicated character, the Judge's Grand Word Contest, just ended, has proven a great success. By it Judge has enlisted over 3000 energetic, spirited and intelligent workers for the Grant Fund, has materially swelled the total previously received through the Grant Monument Committee by the contribution of a good sized check, and has in addition divided $600 among eight successful and happy puzzle workers as a reward for their labor and ingenuity. Judge now inaugurates a second contest of an even more popular character than the first—a contest in which every school child can engage and stand an equal chance with older competitors.

Every person who, in conformance with governing rules, sends to the Judge Grant Fund, on or before June 15th, 1887 (12 o'clock noon), 50 cts. and the names of the eleven most popular living men in America will be entitled to participate in the contest. The money thus received will be appropriated as follows;

Twenty-five cents will be at once credited to the Grant Fund.

The remaining twenty-five cents, after deducting the legitimate expenses of advertising, will be placed in a common fund to be divided among the six competitors having the fullest list of the most popular men as indicated by a majority of all the lists sent in. The new contest is, in fact, based upon the principles of an election, each competitive paper virtually acting in the nature of a ballot, and the six lists containing the greater number of the eleven names shown to be the most popular by a majority of all the lists will be the successful prize papers.

The magnitude of the prizes will depend on the amount of money received, or in other words, on the number of competitors. The names and contributions of competitors will be acknowledged (and the progress of the fund shown) from week to week in Judge. Governing rules in this week's Judge; or circulars mailed on receipt of postage. Requests for copies of paper must be accompanied by ten cents. Address,

"GRANT FUND,"
THE JUDGE PUBLISHING CO.,
xm11 38 Park Row, New York City

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 2, 1887, at 11½ o'clock, A. M. Election for President and Directors same day and place. xa27 JAS. R. McCLURE, Sec'y.

BARGAINS FOR ALL.

Frank's Great Novelty Store has resumed business at the South East corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, Bellefonte. Bargains for all.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of John N Dunkle, deceased, late of Gregg twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL,
Farmers Mills, Adm'r.
3apr

THOMPSON'S

Our new cutter has proven what we predicted—first-class.

We forgot to mention that the old hands, who were here before the firm dissolved, are still with us. From experience you have found them to be second to none. As half is in the making of the garment, we think this is another big reason why you should try us.

Since our last writing we have received more goods suitable for Spring and Summer wear, which for nobbiness and style can't be beat.

We desire to call your special attention to our large and complete line of trimmings.

All who have seen our silk and stiff hats seem much pleased with them, both as to shape and price.

Latest styles in collars, just out April 1st, we have already in stock.

Keep your eye on this space.

S. U. THOMPSON.

Next door south of post-office.

SCHROYER'S

CARPET STORE,

Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Mr. Harry Schroyer, late of J. A. Harper & Co's. store, has opened a store on Bishop St., where he has for sale the finest line of

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS, OILCLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,

ever exhibited in Bellefonte. He invites an inspection of these beautiful goods, which will challenge competition in quality and price with any to be found in the cities.

——O——

He also makes a specialty of

CARPET CLEANING.

Having the sole right for Centre county to use the best process known.

——O——

HARRY SCHROYER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly cash business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash for same, or exchange or flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON.
f Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall,

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Ap. 21. Wheat 92; Oats 37.

Spring Mills, Mar. 30.—Red wheat 80, mixed 75; rye 50; barley 40; oats 25; potatoes 40; creamery butter 35; roll butter 20; eggs 12; lard 6; tallow 5; hides 4 to 5; Cloverseed 5 to 8c lb. Cream 20. [Grenoble's prices.]

LINDEN HALL MARKETS.

White Wheat	$ 75	Butter	22
Red Wheat	80	Eggs	25
Rye	50	Lard	6
Oats	27	Cloverseed	4.50
Timothy	1.50		

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	36

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	15 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.25
Stove	5.50
Small Stove	5.50
Chestnut	5.25
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.

KURTZ & SON

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,